THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 33

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

NLRB Director Links Board Delay to Strikes; Nebraska Bars Bookies

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 5, 1940

NLRB Director Links Strikes to Board Delays

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Elinore Herrick, New York City Regional Director who once complained of "Ogpu" and "un-American" tactics by Labor Board agents, testified before a House committee today that delays in handling Wagner Act cases in 1937 tended to promote labor strikes. This period of delay, she explained, followed the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Act. [Details: Page 5.]

Nebraska High Court Upholds Bookmaker Ban

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Horse race book-making fell under a Nebraska Supreme Court ban today when the Court ruled adoption by the Legislature of a pari-mutuel legalizing law "did not throw down the bars to permit gambling in Nebraska upon horse races held in every State in the Union as well as in foreign countries." The ruling came in the appeal of 76 Omaha bookies whose establishments were closed.

Polish Army Recognized as Allied Unit

PARIS (AP)—It has been announced officially that Premier Daladier of France and Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in France, had signed an accord reconstituting the Polish Army and Air Force in France to fight with the French-British Allies against Germany.

Weather Delays Macfadden Plane Race

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Poor visibility at Jacksonville, Fla., delayed today's scheduled start of the 1,000-mile cross-country dash of 14 speed fliers in the $8,250 Bernarr Macfadden Trophy Race. Officials said the Macfadden race would start Jan. 6 if weather permitted.

Belgium Charges Nazi Plane Crossed Frontier

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgium protested to Germany today against the alleged violation of its territory Jan. 4 by a German plane.

Belgian Cabinet Resigns; Pierlot Tries Again

BRUSSELS (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot submitted the resignation of his Cabinet today to King Leopold and immediately was asked to form a new Ministry. The action was interpreted by observers as a move to prune the largest Cabinet in the country's history for reasons of economy and as having no bearing on the international situation.

FCA Aid to Farmers Shows Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported today that about 8,300 farmers and tenant families obtained an estimated $19,600,000 through Federal land banks to assist in purchasing farms during the last half of 1939. Loans compared with 7,500 aggregating $17,700,000 during the last six months of 1938. Total credit extended through all FCA institutions in 1939 was estimated at $600,000,000.

Philippines Build National Defense

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon said today the Philippines "will go ahead building up a national defense as fast or as slowly as its financial resources permit without wastefulness or fantastic schemes." The statement followed a conference among Mr. Quezon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to the Philippines, and chiefs of the Philippine military. The Philippines Commonwealth is building a reserve army of 400,000 by 1946, an air force, and an offshore patrol of torpedo boats. The islands gain independence in 1946.

Court Upholds Black Tom Damage Awards

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey in effect has sustained the award by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission of approximately $50,000,000 in damages to American claimants arising from the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., explosions. Justice Bailey dismissed a complaint brought by the Z. & F. Assets Realization Corporation of New York City, and other complainants in the same category, contending they had a vested interest in $22,000,000 of German funds held by the Treasury to pay on the awards. The Commission in October held German agents responsible for sabotage causing the explosions.

Afghanistan Mobilization Precautionary

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Afghanistan's Minister to Cairo in commenting today on reports that his country had ordered complete mobilization said the world situation required preparedness and Afghanistan was merely taking necessary precautions. He emphasized that his country was neutral and on good terms with the Allies, Russia, and Iran.

Former Belgian Premier Flies to London Parley

LONDON (AP)—The former Belgian Premier, Paul van Zeeland, arrived by airplane today for conferences the purpose of which he did not disclose.

Most States Still Have Hand In Local Relief Requirements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—While the job of caring for needy persons throughout the Nation has been passed back to the local governments, all but 16 of the States retain a definite measure of control, the Council of State Governments here says.

Those 16 States in which local governments are responsible, with little or no state supervision, are: Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Texas. While generally only local funds are used for relief in most of these, cities in some of them do look to State sources for part of their relief budgets. Some others depend on State legislative authority for their taxing powers. The independence is in the supervision of the relief expenditures.

On the other hand five states, Arizona, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and Delaware have assumed complete responsibility for administering general relief, usually through branch offices of a State agency. Delaware, however, administers the entire state general relief program through one central bureau.

In California, Nevada, and Rhode Island, administrative responsibility is divided. For example in California the State Relief Administration supervises and administers through local branch offices all general relief to employable persons, with payments made through one central office, while county boards of relief exercise complete authority over relief to unemployables.

Local governmental agencies administer general relief under state supervision in 24 states. This is exercised usually through check-ups by representatives of the State Welfare Department. Personnel and relief standards established by law assist in state control of local administration. In some States, local agencies may not receive the State's contribution to the cost of relief unless they comply with State standards.

County departments of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of the State Department of Public Welfare in Wyoming, with supervision exercised through visits of field representatives. These review cases four times a year to determine compliance with State standards. The field representatives suggest improvements in case work methods.

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Narrow Gauge Abandonment Pleas Granted

U. S. Court sets Jan. 27 as date for Revere Beach Railroad to cease operations.

Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court today granted the petitions of the Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad (the "Narrow Gauge") for abandonment of operations over its lines, ferries, and subsidiaries, effective midnight, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Court approved three petitions filed by the road. One was to abandon all transportation by the road itself, the second was to abandon all transportation by the road's subsidiary, the Point Shirley Street Railway Company, the third was to terminate the road's contract with the Carmen's Union.

Judge Sweeney, in setting the date as Jan. 27, not Jan. 10 as petitioned, said he had taken notice that some communities and transportation companies are interested the acquiring the assets of the company.

Appeal Expected

It is expected that an appeal will be taken by the Carmen's Union which opposed the granting of the petition affecting their interests.

Judge Sweeney said a glance at the company's cash position made it certain the road could not continue to operate much longer and pay its employees. The road estimated it would have $725 on hand Jan. 31—not enough to meet its pay roll.

"Under all circumstances," Judge Sweeney said, "there is nothing to indicate that money borrowed for further operations ever could be repaid and we would thus have a situation where the convenience to the riding public would be provided by the investing public."

Appointment of Master

It is expected that several communities, notably Winthrop and Revere, may ask for the appointment of a master to conduct hearings in the hope of finding a purchaser or raising funds for continued transportation facilities.

The road's affairs came into the District Court in 1937 on a petition for reorganization. A master's report was filed but nothing was done. Later the Department of Public Utilities refused to approve the reorganization plan.

On Dec. 29, Winthrop town-meeting members voted to postpone until Jan. 8 their vote on the acceptance or rejection of a proposal whereby the Boston Elevated Street Railway would take over the transportation service provided for the town by the Narrow Gauge.

This postponement was voted so members might know before the vote was taken what decision the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

From Inside Russia: A Human Document

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 4—The human side of war is not greatly different whether in Russia, Finland, or elsewhere.

Its story has been disclosed in a bundle of letters that will not be answered. They were found, wrapped in an old newspaper, beside a Russian soldier who fell in the snow-covered forests of Aggla-jaervi.

Perhaps their greatest value is what they show of the tragic and pitiably inefficient methods of the Kremlin, both in the war with Finland and in the "peace" at home.

The letters were written to Efim Pavlovitch by his wife Marusya, who calls him Sima, and translated into English by this correspondent.

The letters begin in October, when Moscow held troops ready presumably to invade Estonia if the latter had refused to accept the Soviet terms.

'Please write'

Oct. 15

Dear Sima:

Best wishes from your devoted wife Marusya and son Lyonya. Please write me whether they have listed you for long-term service. I felt from the start that it was a serious matter, but you insisted you would be back soon. Write me whether they issued your winter clothing. I wonder how matters will end and whether we will ever see each other again, Sima.

We have a hard time of it, Sima, for they refused to pay me any extra allowance for Lytanya and all we have is seven rubles for the two of us to live on, Sima.

Some people say you will all be home soon. Others say not until peace is made. Try to get off just for one day to come home. I have lost track of many letters I wrote you. I don't understand why you don't get my letters. I wanted to try to come to see you the twelfth, but Peter told me I wouldn't find you at the postal address, and your whereabouts is kept secret. So I stayed home.

If only you could write me and tell me when to come and if you could see me. I bought you some slippers for 20 rubles and some shirts. I hope they will fit. Only come home.

Lyonya keeps saying, "If my daddy, Sima, comes home when I am asleep please wake me." Peter was home from Poland for three days. If others can get off you should be able to.

Marusya.

'Get yourself a job'

Oct. 21

Dear Sima:

Greetings from your loving Marusya and your son Lyonya. First of all let me tell you that I got your letter for which I thank you. Sima, you tell me to get work and earn something. Even before your letter came I had signed up as charwoman in a workers' barrack. I worked one day and never went back. Aunt Vera was most angry with me for quitting. But I could hardly stand the work among those men for one day, and now I shall look for other work the first of the month, but I don't know where.

You tell me in your letter, "Get yourself a job. I will be home soon." But I just know you are deceiving me. If you were really coming home you wouldn't tell me to get a job. Why have you got a new address?—although you don't mention the transfer to another town. Sima, I feel they are taking you farther and farther away from us.

Marusya

'I don't know . . .'

Nov. 3

Dear Sima:

Greetings from your wife and little son Lyonya. Why don't you write? I am terribly worried about you. Mother writes she is leaving on the fifth and that I should meet her the sixth, but I think we shall eat up our last kopeks if she comes and then what on earth will Lyonya and I do?

Write before the holiday (Nov. 7, anniversary of revolution). I don't have a very gay holiday this year without you, Sima. I am back at the factory now. The only trouble is we have no electric current half the time, so working is very irregular and I don't know how much I will earn. Please write.

Lyonya and I feel like two poor little orphans. We cry and cry.

Sima, I inquired about the 20 rubles I sent you. They told me I must wait 42 days and then file a written request for tracing them. But maybe you received the money after all.

Marusya

'They took out the rubles'

Nov. 24

Dear Sima:

I sent my last letter by registered mail. If it isn't returned that means you received it. If it is returned that means I shall have no idea where you are—I cry and cry because I have got no more word from you. Yesterday I went and inquired about you and was curtly told you weren't permitted to write, as you were on secret duty but I just cannot believe they should be so heartless and cruel. The registered letter I sent you to Ostrov, enclosing Lyonya's picture and 10 rubles has just been returned, but they took out the 10 rubles.

I am so lonely and unhappy. A letter would cheer me, for if anything happened I should have your letter as a last keepsake.

I got my first month's wage yesterday: 101 rubles was all I earned on account of lack of electric current. I don't know when I will get your allowance money, but I wouldn't care about the money if only you yourself would come home. I cannot get over the feeling I had when I saw you off at the Moscow Station that I would never see you again.

Marusya.

This Changing World

Britain and Germany Have Ways of Talking an End of War to Each Other —Göring Is Active and Might Suit British—But Hitler?

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm, Jan. 5

Two things I think you may be sure about this war. One is that contact between Britain and Germany has not altogether broken down. The other is that in this effort to maintain contact between the belligerents the European neutrals are assisting the discussion but with an increasing anxiety to see an end to hostilities.

I have just come across the illustration of behind-the-scenes message-taking between Germany and Britain.

On the German side the correspondent is Field Marshal Hermann Göring. Of all the Nazis Marshal Göring seems the most anxious to promote peace with Britain, and he is reputed to be making use of at least one Swede as a go-between with official Britain.

It is logical that he should turn to a Swede for this job. Marshal Göring's first wife was Swedish, and before the war he came regularly to Sweden to visit old friends with whom he went on long hunting expeditions.

Another indication of the way he feels is that last September he cabled a Swede calling off an engagement for a visit and ending with the cryptic words, "He can't be stopped any longer."

* * *

Marshal Göring's go-between is a man of substance in commercial Sweden who has a wide international acquaintance. He has lived both in Britain and Germany. With Germany he is perhaps better acquainted since he lived there longer and moreover married a German woman. But in Britain his friends include men at the top who would be in a position to be the British end of exploratory talks with Marshal Göring.

To what extent the conversations have gone I do not know. And I do not wish to attach too much significance to the comings and goings of go-betweens in a war which must be producing a lot of such activity ranging from the efforts of merely officious persons to real message-takers. But this time of the year particularly encourages speculation on even a shadow of a peace feeler.

* * *

The major difficulty of assaying the prospects is that neither Britain's nor Germany's full war aims are on record.

Since I am convinced that Germany is the more anxious to stop the war, British war aims are perhaps the more important. But it must be hard for the British to go further in stating their war aims at this time without offending France.

There are those who say that the British and the French do not see eye to eye on the object of war making. At any rate the historical French policy would be to prevent the outbreak of trouble every generation by atomizing Germany. Whereas the British keep the Nazis and the Germans in separate compartments and insist that they would make peace tomorrow with a Naziless Germany.

This is the official no less than the popular view.

Some months ago Lord Halifax said that the British could not treat with Adolf Hitler, "or his successors." Marshal Göring, of course, is a Nazi—number two in the hierarchy, in fact, and as such Herr Hitler's heir apparent.

Some Britons in official circles think that even now the British would uphold Lord Halifax, but the majority with whom I talked say that Marshal Göring might not prove unacceptable.

* * *

I have said that Germany is anxious to come to terms with Britain.

You may recall that some time ago I even put down Germany's acquiescence in the Soviet-Finnish adventure as another desperate move to force the neutrals to mediate in the war. Now comes the Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm's leading liberal newspaper, with a hint from its Berlin correspondent that Finland might yet produce world-shaking consequences.

The correspondent adds, "There is reason to believe that the Wilhelmstrasse has begun to discover that the struggle against the Western Powers cannot at present be successful and Germany has to admit with chagrin that nobody is any longer afraid of her great ally."

The comment has a twofold implication: first, that the specific Finnish peace feeler has failed, and secondly that the hope of peace is even stronger today than ever. Such straws seem to be blowing vigorously enough in the wind to make one take more than passing notice of go-betweens.

* * *

On the German side the trouble is that there is not one Germany but many Germanies.

There was an illustration that Germany is not one but many in the incident of Nov. 9, when two Britons were arrested by the Gestapo at the German-Netherlands border town of Venlo. As a Briton described the reputed "peace mission" of the arrested men: "We got an offer from one 'Amt' (department) and when we decided what it was, another 'Amt' got wind of it and pinched our emissaries."

Clearly the Germans are jealous of each other's international contact.

Already it is reported that Herr Hitler and Marshal Göring are at odds about the way to make use of the Finnish question in settling Germany's larger trouble.

In Sweden there is almost a pathetic dependence on Marshal Göring to see that Sweden is not made the object of a Nazi invasion as an offset to the Soviet-Baltic pretentions.

But the hope is not so limited.

The Swedes pray even more anxiously than ever that Britain and Germany will bury their hatchets before any success of Soviet arms forces a real crisis. And at least an unofficial Swede seems to be suiting action to prayer in promoting such an end.

Budget Talk Hints Change And Argument

Legislators held likely to follow old custom and give small heed to White House.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Washington observers will be amazed if Mr. Roosevelt's budget proposals are followed by Congress. They may be, but it is pointed out here that in the past seven years of the Roosevelt Administration, Congress has generally rewritten presidential proposals.

Thus today, the generalized opposition to the Roosevelt tax program began finding expression in more specific comments. Senate Republicans under the chairmanship of Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, met in the morning to formulate a course of action.

The conference went on record against any new taxes at this session of Congress and indorsed proposals for a joint Congressional study.

On the House side, two Republican leaders, Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and John Taber, of New York, indicated they would not be satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's proposed reductions, but would use parliamentary tactics to hold President Roosevelt to his 1932 economy pledge.

Retrenchment Favored

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Finance Committee and one of the two or three most influential men in the Senate on fiscal matters, voiced an undercurrent of dubiety over the budget also, though he took pains to say he was not being critical of the President's recommendations. He offered the most important proposal of the day with the recommendation that a joint legislative committee be constituted to examine the whole budget matter. To many observers, the program outlined by Mr. Harrison would constitute drafting of a "Congressional budget," which would merely take the Roosevelt draft as a starting point.

General approval was expressed in Senate and House over the trend toward retrenchment seen in Mr. Roosevelt's proposals. But such important Democrats as Senators James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Tom Connally of Texas, not to mention many others, expressed the belief that it would not be necessary to levy new taxes.

Large Committee Proposed

Mr. Harrison said he would introduce his resolution Monday for a temporary joint Congressional budget committee. This would be an impressive group taking six members from four committees, the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees in the Senate. Mr. Harrison said Secretary Morgenthau had made some such proposal last spring, but House leaders, who like to initiate fiscal matters without Senate interference, were cool to the idea.

Republican leaders attacked the budget. Typical of the comment was that by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio. The budget proposes a $3,000,000,000 deficit for next year as against the $4,000,000,000 deficit this year, he charged. "A $700,000,000 return of Reconstruction Finance Corporation capital and new taxes of $460,000,000 are proposed," he said, to divert public attention till after the election "from the fact that the debt has reached the inconceivable statutory limit of $45,000,000,000."

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Lothian Bases World Peace On Alliance of Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, gave an intimate explanation to the Middle West yesterday of why his countrymen are fighting their war against "revival of the old enemy tyranny in a more formidable form than has ever yet been known," and of how they plan to make a better peace next time on the basis of a federated Europe.

His address was given before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and he was introduced by Donald F. McPherson, President of the Council. Among the points made by Lord Lothian were these:

That Britain believes peace can only be organized on the basis of joint action by the democracies to extend political and economic freedom resolutely, and protect it with their joint naval supremacy.

That National Socialism is the political, and Communism the economic, form of tyranny. "The essential characteristics of both totalitarian systems are the same." In combating them with a federal system of international political liberty and with economic and social reform, the democracies of today "are the heirs, the fortunate heirs, of the struggles of their ancestors to establish freedom firmly upon earth. . . We are confronted with one more of those tremendous struggles between freedom and tyranny which have been the central theme of history ever since the Greeks turned back the power of Persia at Thermopylae and Salamis."

That "everything today points to the probability that Germany will attempt early this spring to gain a decision against England and France by a terrific attack by land, air, and sea in which she will use every weapon in her armory. . . . It is certain that if and when the attack comes, it will be with all the ferocity and ruthlessness the Nazis have taught us to expect. . . . We believe that we shall successfully repel the German attack and that if it is repelled as it was in 1918, it will not be long before Hitlerism itself goes down in defeat."

Peace Must Mean Liberty

That "the only foundation for a stable and liberal world will be the control of the seas on agreed principles by the democracies. . . . If we face honestly the facts, our present safety today rests upon the fact that we control the Atlantic and you control the Pacific. Neither . . . would be secure if . . . left to act alone."

That the answer to the charge that this is just another war between rival imperialisms is the following: If Hitler should

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Blockade Places Only Strain On U. S.-Anglo Ties

Britain sees relations with U. S. improving —Essential unity of nations stressed.

Hull warns London it will be held responsible for damages to U. S. shipping.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—While warning the British Government that the United States would hold it responsible for damages resulting from "losses and injuries" if American ships are forced into British control ports, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today invoked an attitude of accommodation and flexibility to solve outstanding divergencies between Washington and London.

The atmosphere of mutual consideration and compromise by which the Secretary of State hopes to resolve the many perplexing conflicts of neutral and belligerent rights growing out of the European war was illustrated here today by publication of a note which he sent to Britain on Dec. 14.

In it, Mr. Hull asked the British not to use their Navy to force American ships into British contraband control ports within the combat areas which American ships are forbidden by the Neutrality Law to enter. Should the British nevertheless do so, the note said that compensation would be expected for any losses or injuries which might be sustained.

Co-operation by Ship Owners

The ship owners, Mr. Hull said, "have voluntarily indicated their willingness to co-operate with the British Government in every practical manner. It is my belief that such a spirit of liberality . . . should be met by a corresponding degree of accommodation and flexibility on the part of the British Government, and that such mutual deferences should avoid giving rise to any occasion for the forcible diversion of American vessels to those belligerent ports which they are by the laws of the United States prohibited from entering."

The note was made public today as the result of a report that an American vessel had been compelled to enter a British port within the combat ares.

Since the establishment of British control ports, vessels under United States registry have been "escorted" to such harbors as Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, and Gibraltar, for examination. Delays of as much as a week have been reported while cargoes have been examined for contraband, and the vessels permitted to proceed. Protests have emphasized that the American vessels are thus forced into the prohibited belligerent zone and endangered by mines and surface warfare.

The wording of the Hull note sets forth more clearly than any other document the method of adjustment and compromise which Secretary Hull has sought to follow in the many knotty problems of neutrality which have arisen. The fact that the British Government has felt itself compelled by naval necessity to refuse any substantial adjustment in many of these matters thus far, constitutes the single most important problem of American diplomacy at the present time with respect to the war in the west.

Against this background, yesterday's announcement of what may prove to be a compromise arrangement on one of these issues, assumes a new significance.

Limited Concession

The British Government has made a limited concession in practice, but not in principle, to the American request that neutrals be allowed to import goods freely from Germany in neutral ships. Seizure of goods was ordered by the British on Nov. 28, 1939, and the United States formally protested a fortnight later.

American firms may now apply for an exemption from liability to seizure, according to the answer of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare to a series of questions from the American Embassy.

However, the exemption "will only be given in very exceptional circumstances," the reply said. No assurance was given as to the speed with which applications would be approved or rejected, though the Ministry said it would seek to "minimize delay." No indication was given as to what types of shipments would be considered favorably.

Decision Reserved

Decision was reserved at the State Department, therefore, as to whether this represented a concession in the interests of compromise, or not. It all depends on the degree of liberality with which exceptions are made, according to the general verdict on the arrangement.

There remain unsettled, however, the problems of the British detention and censorship of American mails bound through neutral ports to Germany, and of the Inter-American safety belt which Britain has thus far been unwilling to recognize.

Anglo-U. S. Ties

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—Under the impact of President Roosevelt's recent speech, the graph of Anglo-American relations has registered a new wartime high.

As viewed from London, relations between Britain and the United States since the beginning of the war present the aspect of a sawtoothed graph, marked by peaks of intermittent enthusiasm and valleys of momentary irritation zigzagging across a slowly rising curve of better-than-average cordiality.

From the situation thus graphically depicted, two high points stand out. These represent the repeal of the American arms embargo and President Roosevelt's latest speech emphasizing the important role which America cannot help playing in connection with the war, and even more in the construction of peace.

Points of Conflict

The low-water marks on this graph indicate instances of friction and irritation arising chiefly from the unavoidable conflict between British policing of the seas and America's neutral rights.

But the steadily rising curve which charts the long-range average between these extremes represents a growing conviction here that the war is already making more apparent the underlying unity of ideals and interests between Britain and America.

The address of the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, in Chicago yesterday is held here to have echoed President Roosevelt's remarks in confirmation of this. The President's statement that the United States must be ready to play its part in helping to bring about the "kind of peace that will lighten troubles of the world," and his statement that such a peace will be impossible

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Fighting in Finland saw the Finns consolidating their positions within five miles of the Russian frontier in the center of the line, where a whole Russian division had been recently wiped out. Finnish airmen meanwhile flew over Leningrad scattering leaflets urging the Russian people to stop a senseless war. Finnish bombers at the same time raided the Estonian islands of Dagoe and Oesel which have been converted into Russian naval bases.

On the Western Front clear weather brought a renewal of air reconnaissance and an unusual amount of skirmishing between the Moselle and the Rhine.

The Polish Army in France was reconstituted by agreement signed between Premier Daladier and Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in France, with Gen. Victor Denain designated to supervise relations between the French and Polish units fighting on the Western Front.

Italy Tries Once Again To Colonize Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 5—Another Italian attempt at colonization of Ethiopia was disclosed today with the announcement that Italians recently removed from the French-controlled areas of Tunisia and Corsica would be resettled there.

The moderate climate and fertile lands of the Galla and Aidamo regions in Southwestern Ethiopia, near Gimma, have been selected for the settlement, incorporating tracts of 5,000 to 20,000 hectares (about 12,350 to 50,000 acres).

In spite of reported large-scale road and public building construction during the past year, Italy's efforts to colonize Ethiopia have apparently met with restricted success.

Many Discontented

Early in 1939 Italy ceased publication of figures on colonization of its latest African acquisition. But before this, it was reported that of a total of 198,000 Italians who left Italy to live in Ethiopia, 188,000 for various reasons gave up the attempt to settle there and went back home.

Some 168,000 Italian laborers went to Ethiopia up to the end of January, 1937, according to statistics made public, but in the same period 60,000 Italians returned home. Another group of Italian workers—about 4,000—went to Ethiopia during the next 11-month period, while 81,000 returned to Italy, leaving a net loss of about 51,000 to the colony.

Tells of Construction

Although recent colonization statistics have not been published by the Government, Italy continues to publish reports telling of the advance of construction under its $650,000,000 six-year public works program in Italian East Africa.

Completion of a new 538-mile highway from Assab on the Red Sea across the Danakil Desert to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia was reported in October. The new road, part of a network of highways said to now total about 2,000 miles, is the shortest route from the Red Sea to the capital and is 193 miles shorter than the road from the older port of Massaua, the first Italian highway project.

This and other motor roads, besides tending to reduce Italian reliance on the French railway to Djibouti, is expected to open up new territories for colonization which would profit from being near a fast communications route to either the capital or the sea.

Strategic importance is also being emphasized in Italian quarters with references to the so-called "oceanic roads" of the new empire which are to run between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean.

A series of three such roads are either already in the process of construction, or are included in the building program. They will give the capital access to the sea at Mogadishu, one by way of the Lakes Soddu and Neghelli—about 916 miles—another by way of Ghigner, Imi, and Mustahil—836 miles—and a third by way of Diredawa, Jijiga, and Gorahai—about 1,086 miles.

Traffic Increasing

Traffic on the new highway to Assab is said to already exceed 100 motor trucks and 30 passenger cars a day, including motor Pullman busses which carry 26 passengers.

The highway is said to have cost Italy 675,000,000 lire (about $33,750,000), and to have employed a daily average of 32,000 workmen over a period of 2½ years. The road is about 22 feet wide, with a special asphalt band to carry heavy and intense traffic.

In October, Italy published a list of 23 buildings, representing a collective value of 44,800,000 lire, which were inaugurated in Addis Ababa during that month. The buildings included administration offices, schools, public market places, and business headquarters.

Libyan Colonization

Whether these new developments will have sufficient enticement for colonists who are reported to object mostly to the intense heat and lack of arable land, is a question that only the future can answer.

In the meantime the program of diverting settlers to Libya, which began late in 1938 when the success of colonization in Ethiopia appeared to be uncertain, is apparently continuing with the announcement recently that 8,000 of a contingent of between 11,000 and 15,000 colonists sailed from Venice for the North African possession.

Going Up to Get Diplomas as Air Hostesses

Wide World

Airline School Exercises Held at Altitude of 4,500 Feet

These members of the graduating class of the Pennsylvania Central Airline School for hostesses shown at Detroit just before taking off for their ceremonial trip before beginning their active duties. The young women were picked from 2,000 applicants, and completed a month's training course which covered cooking, weather conditions, meteorology, geography, flight theory, and other subjects.

Three States Still Retain Rein on Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—At least three states still have laws requiring registration of aliens, reports the Council of State Governments here. Pennsylvania's Alien Registration Law was recently declared unconstitutional by a United States District Court.

Alien registration laws were passed in North Carolina in 1927, in Massachusetts in 1935, and in New York in 1917. A law enacted in Michigan in 1930 was subsequently declared unconstitutional.

The invalidated Pennsylvania Act would have required aliens to register annually with the State Department of Labor and Industry, and show identification cards on demand.

The New York law was originally intended, it is explained here, to give to the Governor added powers during wartime. Under it, the Governor may issue a proclamation requiring registration of aliens whenever "a state of war exists or whenever, in the judgment of the Governor, public safety requires such action" Aliens are liable to fine and imprisonment if they fail to register after such a proclamation, and hotels, boarding houses and private residences are subject to penalties if they do not notify authorities of the presence of aliens.

In declaring the Pennsylvania law unconstitutional the courts held that individual States have no authority to exercise any special control over aliens, that the law denied equal protection as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment, and that it placed aliens under constant police surveillance merely because they were aliens. The State insisted it was simply a form of census law.

The alien will likely come in for consideration in the new session of Congress, the Association notes. A senatorial study of immigration laws may also be undertaken, it says.

Hawaiians Call Upon Congress For Fair Treatment on Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Representatives of Hawaii's sugar industry are marshaling support in and out of Congress to make what is expected to be their strongest bid for "equal treatment" during the 1940 Congressional session.

Samuel W. King, Hawaii's Delegate to Congress, has returned to Washington prepared to make a spirited attack against any proposed legislation which would discriminate against Hawaii in favor of mainland sugar producers.

Because the entire economic stability of the Territory is so intimately related to the sugar industry, Hawaiian business generally is hopefully awaiting congressional action to replace the sugar law which will expire by the end of 1940.

Hawaii's determination to win treatment equal to that accorded mainland producers was the keynote of the annual report of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

John Waterhouse, retiring President of the Association, crystallized the opinion of Hawaiian producers on this point when he said:

"The major issue which will be before our industry during the coming year will be the character of the new Federal sugar legislation, which in all probability will be considered by Congress in 1940 to replace the present Sugar Act of 1937.

Equal Treatment Demanded

"It is not premature for Hawaii to indicate now the provisions affecting Hawaii which should be in any new legislation—specifically, the exclusion from the new act of any provision which would single out Hawaii for treatment other than that accorded to other domestic sugar-producing districts of the United States.

"There must be no discrimination against Hawaii in the new act. There must be no recurrence of the unjust policy in previous sugar legislation of classifying Hawaii with 'off-shore' areas which are not integral parts of the United States.

"Our status as a part of the domestic sugar-producing industry must be definitely written into the act.

"The Hawaiian sugar industry cannot afford to surrender an inch of ground on any issue which affects the fundamental status either of our industry or of the Territory. We must continue our opposition in and out of Congress to prevent the discrimination against Hawaii being re-enacted in any form whatsoever.

"It has been a source of gratification that the Administration has come out openly against any such discrimination."

Vote Hopefully Awaited

In connection with the forthcoming sugar legislation, Hawaii will await with interest the votes of those Senators and Representatives who have made trips to Hawaii during the past year as guests of the Territory.

In an effort to enlist Congressional sympathy for the "equal treatment" campaign, the Territory has appropriated funds for several Congressional "get-acquainted" junkets to Hawaii during the past few years.

Representative Fred Cummings of Colorado, leader of the House sugar bloc, was a member of a party of Congressmen who made an independent excursion to Hawaii last fall.

His observations while in the islands are expected to constitute a strong factor affecting the success or failure of Hawaii's bid for equality.

Whalen Calls World Fair Strike Unfair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Labor troubles complicated the construction of the world of tomorrow, according to Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair Corporation. In testimony in Federal Court here yesterday in the suit brought by 11 major electrical manufacturers to enjoin the Electrical Workers' Union, Local 3, from boycotting their products, Mr Whalen directly criticized the union for its four-day strike in April, 1938, on the ground that the stoppage was unjustified.

The strike, which he declared had "tremendously embarrassed" the fair grew out of the arrival at the big show of a traveling circus operated by General Motors Corporation, which stopped for a few days while alterations were made in electrical equipment. Mr. Whalen said the Electrical Workers of Local 3 walked out on all fair projects because no members of Local 3 were employed in this work, and added that since the circus had no connection with the fair whatever, policies of the circus should not have affected the exposition.

"It was carried in and out of the grounds on trucks," he recalled "There was no more justification for striking because of that circus than there would have been if a peanut vendor had arrived on our grounds."

Mr. Whalen said that the General Electric Company, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, notified him on March 21, 1938, that it was considering withdrawal from the World of Tomorrow because it held Local 3 was not living up to its agreement not to interfere with the use of General Electric products at the fair. Mr. Whalen said he conferred with Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, on hearing this, and that soon after he received assurance from Local 3 that it had not nor would not discriminate against apparatus or appliances made by General Electric or any other major company, and work went on at the electric company's exhibit.

Mr. Whalen was the 398th witness in the suit, which was opened on Oct. 14, 1937, and has already produced 24,000 pages of testimony since the first witness was called.

Reich Ponders Future If It Helps Russia

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 5—The National Socialist Government today is facing perhaps its most fateful military decision of the war—shall it reinforce Russia with technical troops apparently necessary to organize Russia's badly battered Finnish front army?

Probably no decision has been reached yet. The controlled press has begun vigorous attacks on England for charging that Germany is both aiding Finnish resistance and Russian attack. The Reich terms such foreign press reports as an effort "to charge Germany's clear attitude in the Russian - Finnish conflict with duplicity." Thus care is being taken to avoid any final commitment at this stage.

At the same time the German press carefully is rejecting any suggestion of a defined policy of direct German involvement; it is also boldly charging the Allies with seeking a "new theater of war" in Finland as a base for attack on Germany from another side.

Behind this journalistic maneuvering lies the fact that Germany's leaders must decide whether to assume responsibility for establishing a new war front with the Allies on the Finnish border with Russia as its own ally.

Factor in Collective Security

It seems clear that England and France have agreed on a policy of merging their support of Finland with that of the other League members, thus keeping the Finnish problem generalized, and only indirectly related to their own war with Germany, if this course is possible.

President Roosevelt — viewed from this distance—is obviously supporting this effort to keep Finnish aid on a generalized basis, and the fact is that Finland already stands more or less as a protege of the collective security group of nations.

The question here is, shall Germany risk at least the moral enmity of all the nations now trying to aid Finland for the sake of closer relations with Russia?

Charges of Anglo-French aid to Poland, which have been permitted to be published here only in the last few days, are intended as an explanation to the German public should the decision be taken to support the Soviets.

The major gain from granting military aid to Russia would be to very materially reduce the uncertainty of Russia's behavior—from the beginning of the war until now a source of constant concern here.

With large numbers of German technicians not only supervising and organizing the Russian Army but also the Russian transport system and important communications, the chances of Russia's failure to fulfill its commitments to the Reich would be vastly reduced and the availability of Russian resources enhanced. So far Germany has realized very little in an economic sense from its Russian pact.

While trade negotiations have been proceeding energetically, the fact is that so far only a small quantity of cattle fodder has yet been delivered on any post-war German order with Russia.

Might Be a Liability

Russia offers to Germany today what appears an attractive opportunity to gain a most useful ally at the cost of only a relatively small amount of technical assistance in reorganizing.

But Germany apparently is not absolutely certain that the opportunity is as attractive as it appears. Should German troops aid Russia, and the German-Russian alliance become formalized and therefore less easily severable by either party, Germany might be acquiring a long-range liability along with the prospect of immediate gain.

For should German initiative formally change the Russo-Finnish war into part of the war in the west, then Germany acquires in a remote sense what it is most anxious to avoid—a war on two fronts.

It would have the comfort of the great mass of Russia between it and the new eastern front and it seems most unlikely that any attack through Russia from Finland could harm Germany very much or for a long time. The fact remains that it would be an eastern as well as a western front.

It is obvious that there are advantages to Germany in letting Russia extricate itself from the Finnish morass. Russian entanglement there is sufficient to mean that Germany need not fear any Russian treachery on the eastern front for some time. But failure to grant Russia the aid it desires now might provoke Russian retaliation if the Kremlin should some day find a safe opportunity.

Granting aid to Russia would consolidate the Soviet relationship, but it would bring England and France formally into the Finnish war, and certainly heighten anti-German feeling in America, as well as other neutrals who are viewing this war from the collective security viewpoint.

Every possible course has apparent advantages and serious potential dangers.

On Germany's decision might possibly hinge the outcome of the war. Of this officials here are well aware, and is the reason why they are weighing the decision carefully. Also it is the reason why the German press absolutely ignores the Roosevelt speech, emphasizing Anglo-French intervention in Finland, and scouts the idea of Germany's aiding either side.

N. Y. State Facing Deficit; High Taxes a Boomerang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5—Another deficit looms for New York State for the fiscal year ending on June 30 next, according to fiscal experts here today. It is due, they hold, to high taxation having proved a boomerang, making for diminishing returns in levies from which much was expected. They are (1) the inheritance tax, (2) the stock transfer tax, and (3) confiscated unclaimed life insurance balances.

Dimunition of these returns has been revealed in the private conferences between Gov. Herbert H Lehman and legislative leaders, bringing to the fore the question of (1) where economies can be made, and (2) where the tax load can be eased. Both the Governor and the legislative leaders are on record against any increase in the levies and for reduction if possible.

A decrease of $4,500,000 is seen in returns from the inheritance tax. This levy has been producing less money each year for several years, and the rate was increased in 1933 with the view to helping wipe out the deficits attributed to the economic depression. Unofficial, but authoritative sources placed the yield for the first five months of the present fiscal year at $7,300,000, as compared with $11,800,000 in the same period last year. These levies are usually not collectable for several months after the passing of the testator, and estimates today were that the next returns will show a decrease of $10,000,000 or more under the previous year.

A decline of $2,000,000 in the stock transfer tax is expected for the next fiscal year unless there is decided improvement in stock market activities before June 30.

Much was expected from the confiscation of unclaimed life insurance balances. This revenue source was tapped here for the first time last year. It operates the same way unclaimed bank balances have been turned into the State Treasury in the past. It was put through as a bi-partisan scheme, and the Republicans, in drafting their budget for the present fiscal year, counted on these unclaimed insurance balances bringing in $4,000,000. The seizure was heartily contested, however, and the case went into the courts, with the result that the expected yield is now placed at about $1,000,000.

While these levies have fallen short of expectation, others, however, have produced better results than were anticipated. Gasoline tax revenues show an increase of $2,000,000 for the first five months of this fiscal year over the same period last year and the State's fiscal experts are hoping that it will show an increase of $4,000,000 by the year's end. The liquor tax, which was increased 50 per cent by the last Legislature, also is dropping dollars into the State's till, and figures indicate that the personal income, franchise and utility levies will come up to expectations.

The final budget adopted by the Legislature last year totalled $389,000,000 but bills passed later increased this to $391,700,000. Even this showed a reduction under Governor Lehman's budget, however, which called for $415,000,000 in round figures. A deficit of $30,000,000 was brought over from the previous year.

The picture, therefore, is not unlike that the lawmakers faced a year ago, again posing the question of State aid for education, restoration of salary increments, appropriations for highways and other extremely controversial fiscal problems. Before this picture stand spokesmen for the most important activities in the Empire State demanding less spending and less taxation.

Junior Police Prove Aid to Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOMEWOOD, Ala.— Mayor Earl Bloom and Police Chief Haynes of this city had an idea—a good one. It was decided to give the juvenile residents here some practical education in "good citizenship" and organization, among the boys of an "Honorary Junior Police," as the best way to enlist their enthusiastic support and cooperation.

The plan was put into operation the day before Halloween—an ideal time to check results. And for Homewood there was the most orderly Halloween in years.

"Some 30 members have been 'sworn in' and we have badges ordered for them," declared Police Chief Haynes. "The idea is eventually to extend the organization to all eligible boys in Homewood. We will have meetings from time to time and plenty of fun—good constructive fun. Also later we plan to have competitive events and those doing particularly well in school work and in their 'good citizenship' activities will be promoted in the ranks by being made sergeants, lieutenants and captains."

Alfalfa Seed Price Up; Yuma's Share Is Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Although Yuma County's 1939 alfalfa seed crop is now expected to reach the usual 5,000,000 pounds and bring the growers over $750,000, the claim that it produces one-tenth of the Nation's supply must now be modified. The Department of Agriculture estimates total production of 72,000,000 pounds, up 1,200,000 from 1938.

Nevertheless, producers are faring much better. A year ago the top quotation was $15 a hundredweight; now it is $18.50 and the trend is still upward.

An unusually light spring yield in this area is being offset by a better than average fall harvest.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Portland Airport About Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—With completion of major layout tasks such as leveling, draining and paving already nearly complete, Portland's super airport apparently is headed for its first day-round activity in the spring or at the latest the summer.

That was indicated by the recent announcement of United Air Lines that it planned a $175,000 construction headquarters soon on the airport grounds, and Northwest Air Lines also plans to build in the airport area.

When the buildings are completed major runways not only will be paved, but the lighting project completed as well.

Extensive Lighting

The lighting task calls for illumination of all runways, lighting of obstructions and possible trouble points, under approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Work was started recently and calls for expenditure of 330,859 of Works Progress Administration funds and $16,661 by the airport sponsor, Port of Portland.

The paving project, which will make possible landing of airplanes of the largest types at all times, included surfacing of the east-west runway, the northwest-southeast runway and two taxi strips from the center of the field to the building area as well as paving in front of the building area.

Included in the concrete pouring around the building area is a new water and sewer system. The paving project called for $40,336 of Federal funds and $66,687 from the sponsors.

Work originally was begun on the mile square airport area near the Columbia River on April 1, 1936, and since that time more than $2,000,000 has been expended in labor and materials.

The airport, located on a tract north of Portland, near the Columbia River, was purchased for $295,000 through the Port of Portland, in an effort to give Portland a major airport capable of accommodating the largest airplanes placed in service through here.

The Swan Island Airport, still in general use, is too short on its northwest-southeast axis under certain wind conditions, for the huge airliners to land.

Thus, the first strip paved at the super airport was in that direction with the east-west unit following this fall and winter.

Plans for Future

Future plans call for runways to "cover" each 22½-degree segment of the compass. Original plans called for runways of 4,880 feet minimum and 5,950 feet maximum in length.

The first runway finished was 4,000 feet long and paved to a width of 150 feet.

The present setup of the two major directional runways probably will meet almost all demands for a time.

The building considered by United Air Lines will be a two-story section in the front with an accompanying hangar sufficiently large to accommodate two of the Lines' 21-passenger Mainliners and one 10-passenger Boeing.

Over all dimensions will be: Length, 160 feet; depth, 100 feet, and height, 45 feet.

Included in the two-story section will be a passenger lobby, ticket office, passenger service and reservations offices, dispatch office, managerial offices, mechanical shops, Civil Aeronautics Authority offices, weather bureau, commissary where meals will be prepared for service in flight, and rest rooms.

U. S. Deficits and Debt

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

The eleventh consecutive Federal deficit was forecast by President Roosevelt yesterday for the next fiscal year. Here's how his expenditure, deficit, and debt figures for fiscal 1941 stack up with the other 10 years:

Year Ended June 30	Expenditures	Gross Deficit	Gross Debt on July 1
1931	$4,091,508,000	$901,959,000	$16,801,485,000
1932	5,153,645,000	3,147,919,000	19,487,010,000
1933	5,142,954,000	3,063,257,000	22,538,672,000
1934	7,105,050,000	3,989,496,000	27,053,086,000
1935	7,375,825,000	3,575,358,000	28,701,167,000
1936	8,879,798,000	4,763,842,000	33,543,385,000
1937	8,105,159,000	2,811,318,000	36,427,091,000
1938	7,691,287,000	1,449,625,000	37,164,740,000
1939	9,268 338,000	3,600,514,000	40,439,532,000
1940*	9,199,253,000	4,032,813,660	43,222,346,000
1941*	8,524,191,000	1,816,231,000	44,938,577,000

*As estimated in budget message.

In the estimates for the 1940 and 1941 fiscal years, the President deducted social security tax revenues from both the revenue and expenditure totals. This makes the expenditure totals somewhat smaller than they appeared in former years, but does not affect the deficit.

The 1941 deficit and debt estimates are based on the assumption that Congress votes $460,000,000 extra taxes for defense costs. The 1941 deficit estimate given here includes $100,000,000 for debt retirement, not included in the President's net deficit estimate of $1,716,231,000.

Laughton Tax Exemption Review Asked By U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Charles Laughton, the British actor, has a financial "stand-in," but the United States Government doesn't think that entitles him to withhold $104,430 claimed income tax.

The Government petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeal today to review a decision of the board of tax affairs, which excused Mr. Laughton from payment of tax on his income from the films made in 1934 and 1935.

Mr.Laughton claimed exemption because he signed those earnings over to a British Corporation entitled Motion Picture and Theatrical Industries, Ltd.—of which he is the sole stockholder.

Six Bills in Congress For Honors to Pulaski

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Casimir Pulaski, Polish officer, who gave his life for the Colonies during the American Revolution, was off to a head start as the perennial favorite of Congress.

Six bills to designate Oct. 11, the anniversary of Pulaski's passing at Savannah, Ga., as a national memorial day have been introduced this session up to Jan. 5.

Trust Fund Established To Aid Needy Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The will of the late J. W. Van Dyke, Chairman of the Board of the Atlantic Refining Co., provides a trust fund of at least $1,500,000 to aid deserving students, particularly the children of employees of the company.

Trustees of the fund are instructed "to aid and assist those to secure a suitable and useful education who have shown ability and ambition in their earlier studies or in life, who are of self-reliant and deserving character, who can be helped without thereby encouraging idleness or thriftlessness, and whose own or whose family's resources are insufficient or exhausted."

Contempt Charge In Anti-Gaming Case

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Four sponsors of a purported anti-gambling crusade were cited for contempt of court Jan. 4 after State Attorney George A. Worley characterized an injunction suit as "shakedown and blackmail."

Attorney Worley charged the men with offering to drop the suit for $6,500.

Bills in Congress Off in Volume

WASHINGTON (AP)—As far as volume is concerned, the Seventy-Sixth Congress is in a legislative slump.

For the three sessions to date, 10,761 bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House, compared with 15,120 for the three sessions of the Seventy-Fifth Congress.

The record for recent years was 17,415 bills introduced in the House during the Sixty-Ninth Congress.

Violation of State Penal Code Charged to 3 New York Judges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5—Three Kings County judges stand charged today with having violated the penal code covering probation requirements in the sentencing of criminals on 65 occasions between October, 1936, and May, 1939, in a report made public by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman here yesterday.

The report, covering a 12-month study made by the staff of John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the current investigation into alleged official corruption in Brooklyn, also charges the Probation Department of that tribunal with laxity, inefficiency, and negligence, although clearing it of any corrupt practices.

Changes Recommended

Recommending 25 changes in the Department's policy, staff, and organization, necessitating action by the Department, county judges, and the State Legislature, the report charges that the 65 alleged violations involved that section of the penal law providing that no person "shall be placed on probation, nor in the case of a felony shall sentence or the execution thereof be suspended, until an investigation and report shall have been made."

Questioned in New York City as to whether any prosecution or grand jury action would be taken against the alleged violators, who were named as Judges Franklin Taylor, Peter J. Brancato, and George W. Martin, Mr. Amen said that would depend upon whether there is sufficient evidence that the alleged violations were willful.

Basic Defects Found

Attributing the Probation Department's inefficiency to basic organization defects, which showed themselves in an inadequate financial budget, defective leadership, negligent case preparation, and general complacency, the report says it "has been established beyond any doubt that the Department does not function effectively and that it fully deserves the criticism which it has received for so many years."

Judge Taylor, who is charged with 52 of the 65 alleged violations, denied the charges, declaring that the law requiring an investigator's report before sentencing was for the defendant's protection and that it might be waived. He added that he had never accepted a waiver unless the Assistant Attorney General agreed.

Workers Considered In Telegraph Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—A recommendation by the Federal Communications Commission that all telegraph agencies be consolidated brought a suggestion from two Senators Jan. 3 that such a merger should consider the welfare of employees affected.

In a report to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee the Commission called consolidation "an obvious remedy for many of the existing ills" of the industry.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Committee, commented that he "would want to know that labor was adequately taken care of in any merger and that thousands of employees were not just thrown out of work."

Commission Named For Hatteras Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey has announced the appointment of the Cape Hatteras National Park Seashore Commission, authorized by the last Legislature, to obtain land along North Carolina's "banks," which, after it has been secured, will be deeded to the Department of the Interior. Congress passed a law in 1937 specifying that this area should become the first seashore national park as soon as the necessary land could be obtained.

Extending for more than 100 miles, from near Currituck Beach Lighthouse to Ocracoke Inlet, this seashore national park will include Cape Hatteras, with its famous lighthouse, and the memorial marking the scene of the first flights by the Wright brothers.

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Socialized Medicine Plan Shelved in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—War has sidetracked the Socialist Government's plans to establish a system of socialized medicine here, and New Zealand doctors believe nothing more may be heard of the scheme.

The doctors here fought the proposal on the same grounds that the American Medical Association in the United States has also opposed compulsory sickness insurance. They believed it would lead to a bureaucratic set-up which would be elaborate, costly, and harmful. It argued that it would have the result of depressing medical practice to one common unenterprising level, and they objected to a system which they declared would destroy the confidential relationship between doctor and patient. Most of all they held out against what they anticipated would be a system of regimentation with destruction of free choice of doctor by the patient.

The struggle between the Government and the doctors over compulsory sickness insurance began over the question of the scope of the program. The health committee of the Medical Association accepted the principle of sickness insurance for those who needed it; and put forward a plan which would have covered 80 per cent of the people of this country. Under this proposal citizens would have been divided into three groups—those who were in need of medical and hospital care and unable to pay; those who could afford to pay something for aid; and those who were able to bear the cost of medical assistance.

Differed on Scope of Plan

The Medical Association planned to grant the aid to those in need, held that there should be a contributory scheme for those able to bear only part of the cost of illness, and excluded the 20 per cent who were judged able to help themselves.

The Government, however, insisted on a universal coverage, and at one stage in the negotiations revealed the reason for this step. The system would be financed by a wages or pay roll tax, and to exclude the classes with the higher incomes would be to reduce the revenue. That revenue could have been gained in other ways, but the Socialists had determined to include the financing of the plan within the framework for it.

Also there was a sharp difference of opinion as to the income level at which exclusion or exemption from the system of socialized medicine should begin. Estimates ranged from £200 (equivalent to $750 at the exchange rate at the time the legislation was being passed) to £350 a year and even higher.

The Government then pushed ahead with its plan, disregarding the doctors' objections and even plain warnings that the doctors would not co-operate.

Quota System Proposed

Government leaders hoped, it appears, that by offering an attractive guaranteed income of £1,500 a year to every doctor who signed a contract under the scheme they would split the ranks of the Medical Association, and force the objectors into line.

But when the plan began, only a handful of doctors signed up. Some of these were members of the Government party, others obscure members of the profession.

The doctors staged this revolt because the government program as finally framed embodied features against which the American Medical Association is now protesting in its own opposition to the introduction of compulsory sickness insurance. The only way the plan could be worked was to establish the "panel system," which meant every doctor would receive his quota of people and care for them. The quota would be allotted on a regional basis and if a patient did not like the idea of consulting his regional doctor he would have to pay for the privilege of seeing another.

Second, the Government demanded every doctor make available his confidential records of patients to inspection by health insurance officials, a step the doctors declined to take.

Third, it was apparent the cost of the plan would be enormous and that the expense of administration heavy.

The doctors held the program would be virtually certain to break down, and that in the meantime they would have been regimented and medical practice have passed under the State. So they declined to co-operate and despite threats from Government leaders continued to withhold co-operation until the war began.

Free Hospital System

The plan was timed to operate from March 1 last. Since that date the Minister of Health has managed to establish in operation the free hospital system, which has been working since June 1 and is reported to be functioning smoothly, and the maternity bonus system.

Here also the doctors won a victory. The Government demanded the medical men sign contracts under the maternity bonus scheme, and the doctors refused. They demanded in turn that the Government pay the bonus direct to the patient and grant extra aid for specialist attention in complicated cases.

The Socialists have now agreed to operate this part of their undertaking without the doctors signing any contracts and thus, as they felt, sacrificing their freedom of action, and have also agreed to make provision for additional assistance such as specialist attention, X-ray and other treatment. On this basis the plan began to operate early in November.

When negotiations began between the doctors and the Government after the revolt of the Medical Association was seen to be no bluff, as the Government leaders had maintained, the health committee of the Medical Association suggested that if the maternity plan were accepted, the proposal to give full general practitioner service to the whole population, that is, compulsory sickness insurance, should be dropped.

This promise has not been given, but the impression here is that no more may be heard of this proposition or of the plan of free medicines associated with it. The war is going to make great demands on the medical profession, not only for service with the armed forces abroad (quite a number of doctors are reservists with the British Navy and Air Force), but also possibly for work in Britain if air warfare develops against the civilian population.

In these conditions the socialization of medicine is being shelved at this time.

China's Movies Nipponized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — American and other foreign motion picture distributors in China report that their formerly flourishing trade in areas now occupied by the Japanese was halted completely, with the sole exception of Hankow—where one European theater owner is carrying on with great difficulty—and Shanghai's foreign areas, which maintain a present total of five first-run houses. In free China, on the other hand, their business is booming as never before

The Hankow theater man has been having an interesting time in getting new films. He recently obtained permission from the Japanese military to import six or eight American pictures, but upon trying to ship them up the Yangtze he found that he was supposed to obtain the stamp of a Japanese monopolistic company which demanded 50 per cent of the rental cost as its fee. He finally contrived to get the shipment in question without payment of the surcharge, but his future prospects appear rather dark.

A new modern theater just opened in Nanking before the war began in 1937 has continued under Japanese management with Japanese films, to which are being added some newly-made Chinese films turned out by a company under Japanese sponsorship. The same holds true of theaters in other cities of the occupied areas, film distributors say.

But in such free China strongholds as Chungking and Kunming (Yunnanfu), where there is a greatly enlarged population, including many who formerly lived on or near the coast and are accustomed to foreign films, American pictures are in tremendous demand.

Old-fashioned theater practice prevails, however, in many inland places, and several Kunming theater patrons must put up with two dialogues—one from the picture's sound track, in English, and one by a Chinese commentator, who gives the gist of the talk and events in Yunnan dialect. A special feature is that he warns the audience when there is to be a kissing scene, so that modest old-fashioned women may turn their heads away.

Manchukuo Pays Rail Line Debt

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass, official Soviet news agency, said a check for 5,809,565 yen ($1,365,247) was presented on Jan. 4 to Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, as Manchukuo's last installment on the former Chinese Eastern Railway.

Russia sold its share in the strategic 1,000-mile railway in 1935. Manchukuo, however, had withheld final payment pending settlement of other issues.

Friends Honor Senator Glass

SWEET BRIAR, Va., Jan. 5 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, told friends and admirers celebrating his eighty-second birthday last night that he hoped a Professorship in Government being established in his name at Sweet Briar College would "turn out to be a chair of sound and sane Government." His sister, Dr. Meta Glass, is President of Sweet Briar College.

President Roosevelt called the Senator by telephone just prior to a testimonial dinner at the College to extend birthday greetings, while numerous messages were received from Senators.

Referring to the address of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, who described his senior colleague as both a liberal and a conservative, Senator Glass said that "liberality with one's own money is a great virtue, but wasteful liberality with other people's money I regard as a great evil. I hope your Professor of Government will keep this distinction clear."

It's All in the Attitude

George H. Davis Studio

Serge Koussevitzky

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, as variously recorded on the camera plate while directing his players in the interpretation of a piece of music.

Teuton and Gaul Combine in Boston Symphony

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Second of 20 Articles

By Laning Humphrey
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Boston Symphony Orchestra makes a western tour which carries it as far as Ann Arbor, Mich., and Chicago, its fame, and that of its leader, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, bring audiences to fill each auditorium visited.

An invitation to play in New York in 1887, sixth season of the 59-year-old institution, was petitioned into a six-months postponement because the conductor, Wilhelm Gericke, after starting to prepare the musicians for the occasion, "did not dare to go to New York before the orchestra was in really good shape."

Mr. Gericke was entering his third season as conductor. His immediate and only predecessor, George Henschel, had held the post for three years. But Mr. Gericke refused to consider the Boston organization as up to the proper standard for a symphony orchestra. He had twice improved the personnel with replacements from Europe. He was continuing his relentless quest for perfection in ensemble through willing acceptance of rigorous discipline by the players. To tell the story in the words of the orchestra's founder, Henry L. Higginson:

"Gericke asked to go to New York. A day in December was appointed, and the concert was advertised, the hall engaged, etc. A week or so before, he came and said to me:

"'I am not ready to go to New York.'

"'What is the matter?' said I.

"He said:

"'The orchestra is not playing sufficiently well for me to appear before that public, which is not so friendly as ours.'

"'Very well,' said I, 'the arrangements have been made. It will cost me a pretty penny, but if you are sure, I will pay it.'

"He said:

"'I am sure'; and therefore, the concert was put off."

Mr. Higginson was not only the founder of the orchestra, but its sole financial backer, and its sole executive authority—a one-man board of directors. He could have ordered Mr. Gericke to go to New York. But he bowed to his subordinate's decision.

For 37 years Major Higginson maintained singleness of rule and of purpose with the orchestra. The conductor was responsible only to him.

Under the Trustees

The executive authority was turned over by Mr. Higginson, the year before his passing in 1919, to Trustees, nine men, then 11, who have achieved singleness of artistic result by leaving the conductorship in the hands of Dr. Koussevitzky. He made strengthening additions to the personnel. He forged an ensemble capable of either delicacy or weight of tone, and graduated approaches from one to the other; capable of feats of velocity with assurance; and beyond the technical brilliance, capable of emotional warmth and of endless variety and interplay of color.

The range of Dr. Koussevitzky's programs has been exceptional, from the newest orchestral scores to the long-forgotten. From his arrival in 1924, he has zealously presented works of Americans, outstripping all other conductors in that field. A particularly striking characteristic is his ability to reperform a supposedly familiar score with new and acceptable aspects. From his conviction that American effort in orchestral composition ought to be fostered, Dr. Koussevitzky has conducted, or has caused to be conducted, 162 performances, embracing 126 compositions of 47 American composers.

The first conductor of all was George Henschel, young concert and oratorio baritone and composer, possessor of all-round musical gifts and great experience for his years. Mr. Higginson was impressed by Mr. Henschel's success in conducting the orchestra of the Harvard Musical Association in his own Concert Overture. A contract was given him at once. He selected a group of 70 men and led them for three years. Mr. Higginson acknowledged gratitude to Mr. Henschel in later years for "accomplishing very much for us." Launching the orchestra had been difficult.

In looking for a successor to Henschel, Mr. Higginson wanted a conductor specially apt at inducing careful and unremitting practice on the part of the orchestra. Wilhelm Gericke was ideal under the circumstances. To disciplinary powers he added solid musicianship and long experience of the baton as theater conductor.

Coming of Nikisch

After five years of zealous orchestral building, Mr. Gericke sought rest. He was succeeded for the next four years by the Hungarian pianist, violinist, and composer, Arthur Nikisch, who had been second and then first conductor of the Leipzig Opera. On first hearing the orchestra that Mr. Gericke had fashioned, Mr. Nikisch exclaimed: "All I have to do is to poetize!"

When Mr. Nikisch relinquished his post in Boston, it went to Emil Paur, in whom one visualized a man of action rather than a poet. After Mr. Paur's term of five years, Wilhelm Gericke returned. It is chronicled that he had become more pliant in his manipulation of the orchestra, just as the orchestra, in his absence, had retained the basic benefits of his discipline, but had laid aside a certain rigidity.

After Mr. Gericke's second term of eight seasons, came Karl Muck, who had earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in classical philology and had become a concert pianist, and then a conductor, attaining special distinction in performances of Wagner's operas.

On leave of absence from the Royal Opera by consent of the German Emperor, Dr. Muck was called home after two seasons. On his suggestion, his old fellow-student, Max Fiedler, replaced him in Boston. During the next four seasons, the newcomer combined sincerity with vigor and breadth of effect rather reminiscent of Emil Paur.

Much negotiation resulted in the return of Dr. Muck for a stay of six seasons, terminating when the United States entered the World War.

The French Period

Entrance of the United States into the World War brought about the exit from the orchestra of others besides Dr. Muck as "enemy aliens." American and French musicians replaced them.

The French Henri Rabaud, composer of a then recent operatic success, "Marouf," was engaged to head the orchestra. To tide over a delay in his arrival, the first two concerts of the season of 1918-19 were led by his compatriot, Pierre Monteux. Mr. Rabaud continued for the rest of that season only.

The performances of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet in America were triumphs not only for the dancers, but for the composers whose music was exploited by them in their new, free technique; and the adroit control of this music of the unfamiliar Stravinsky and Ravel, and of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Debussy, stemmed from the baton of Mr. Monteux. Later, he acquitted himself well at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was called to lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra for what was to be a term of five years.

In the winter of Mr. Monteux's first season, a strike reduced the orchestra by 31 players. The new conductor ably whipped the new recruits into shape, recapturing an excellent ensemble in a surprisingly short time. In his programs, Mr. Monteux was responsible for introducing a great deal of contemporary music to Boston. Items now familiar appeared first in his programs.

Since 1924, Dr. Koussevitzky, a Russian, now a naturalized American, has had charge. Hailed at first as a champion of ultramodern music, he has shown in the 15 years of his tenure that his real devotion is to music, whoever the composer and whatever the period, as a living art.

Canada Informed Tweedsmuir Does Not Ask 2nd Term

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (AP)—Lord Tweedsmuir probably will not accept any extension of his five-year term as Governor-General of Canada, which expires this year.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said this week that the next Governor-General probably would be appointed shortly before Lord Tweedsmuir's return to the United Kingdom this summer or in the early fall.

Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that Lord Tweedsmuir's health was the reason he would not agree to an extension of his term.

Winter Program For Beekeepers

BRANDON, Manitoba — Manitoba beekeepers are being advised by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon to over-winter as many bee colonies as possible in anticipation of increased demand.

Results of experiments over a period of 10 years have shown that over-wintered colonies provide higher net returns than package bees.

Behind the Headlines

The war becomes a war between East and West with Rhine replacing Vistula as frontier.

As the war pushes into 1940, it assumes more and more the aspect of a war between East and West.

Europe's western fringe, Great Britain and France, with the Scandinavian countries, confronts a westward thrust by Russia and Germany.

Italy, which would like to be a Central European power, finds itself being driven, as it was 25 years ago, toward the ranks of the Western States.

The entire Western Hemisphere, led by Canada, draws itself together for protection against an assault which, if successful in western Europe, would be extended, if possible, to the Americas.

Line of Demarcation

The line of demarcation, in Europe, between East and West would normally lie to the East of Germany.

But Germany's strange bargain with the Soviets, and its earlier adoption of a form of Government which can best be likened to an Oriental despotism has made Germany for the time being an Oriental, rather than an Occidental, State.

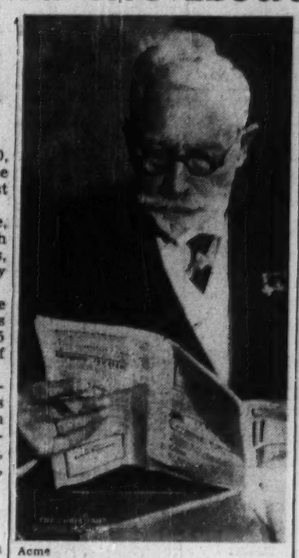
Consequently, the boundary between East and West, in Europe, lies along the Rhine, instead of the Vistula.

The Old Struggle

The Old World has reverted to the time of the Roman Empire, when invading hordes from Asia swept on until they were stopped as they thundered on the gates of Europe's westernmost strongholds.

What we are witnessing today in Europe is no conflict between capitalism and Communism, but another clash between western civilization and Oriental aggression.

Again and again these waves of Oriental humanity, always under ambitious and unprincipled leaders, have washed



Acme

Wilhelm II warned the world of a "Yellow Peril."

across the most highly civilized of western lands. But they have always broken on the rock of Occidental stability.

Germany's Position

Germany's position on the crest of this present wave is ironic, for Germany is really a part of western, not eastern, Europe. Travel across that continent from west to east, and you do not feel the breath of the Orient until you get to Budapest.

It was the former German Emperor, Wilhelm II, who warned the world of a "Yellow Peril." He foresaw Europe being invaded by hordes of Asiatics, and Germany was to be the bulwark against their onrush.

Now the hordes have come. They are not Chinese, as Emperor Wilhelm feared. They are Russians. But they have come from the East, and have already pushed their frontier as far as Germany's eastern border, and are taking possession of all the eastern Baltic.

Germany is not a barrier to this onrush. It has connived in it.

Conflict is really one of Christianity against atheism, repeating the old struggle.

Christian Bulwark

Throughout the later Middle Ages, it was the task of Western Europe to defend Christendom against the attacks of the Moslem and pagan hordes from Asia.

The Western World is still the stronghold of Christianity. It faces a new assault from the East. This time, the enemy is not Islam. It is atheism, the atheism of the Soviets.

A Christian Germany might help to stem this tide, but the ruling party is touched with paganism.

Christianity is making its stand in Western Europe. It is no accident that the Papacy has redoubled its diplomatic and political activity just at the time when atheistic Russia has launched its military offensive toward the west.

Italy dislikes Communism as much as the Papacy dreads atheism. Nothing but the Russian incursion into Poland and Finland could have brought the Quirinal and the Vatican so close together in so brief a time.

Japan's Position

In a war between East and West, there would appear to be no uncertainty about Japan's position. Japan's aim is to dominate the East and drive out the Westerners. A beginning has been made in China.

But Russia, too, aspires to be the dominant factor in the East. Is there room, even in the vastness of Asia, for two such ambitious powers? Will there be rivalry, and then conflict, between them—or will there be a marriage of convenience? The year 1940 may answer this question.

Rex Miller.

Communists in Minority in Soviet Election

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, announced today that out of 1,281,008 candidates elected to regional, district, city and village soviets last month, 402,398, or 31.42 per cent, are members of the Communist Party and 878,610, or 68.59 per cent, are "non-party people."

Women elected to the soviets totaled 422,279, or 32.96 per cent.

Some of the elections were held Dec. 24 and others Dec. 29. The Government announcement said that in all 93,547,797 electors were registered on the lists of voters of whom 92,812,237, or 99.21 per cent, voted.

The electors, continued the announcement, "unanimously cast their votes for candidates of a bloc of Communists and all deputies elected are candidates of this bloc."

It was noted that in the "Karelian Autonomous Republic" and in five high mountain districts of the "Daghestan Autonomous Republic" the elections were postponed until next May and June by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Horses Hold Own On Manitoba Farms

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Despite the advance of mechanized farming in Western Canada, about 89 per cent of the farmers of Manitoba use horses. A survey by the provincial Department of Agriculture shows this percentage reporting as at June 30 last.

Farm horses numbered 315,000, of which 3,400 were stallions of two years or over; 141,700 mares two years or over; 117,600 geldings two years or over; 32,000 yearlings of both sexes and 20,300 foals of both sexes.

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35th ANNUAL NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW

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Climb aboard the new boats—giant cruisers, streamlined runabouts, lively outboards, trim sailboats. Choose *your* boat and prepare for days of perfect rest and glorious sport. Come!

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11:00 A.M. TO 11:00 P.M. DAILY
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Enter Park or Lexington Aves., N. Y. C.
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Regal Crown Percale — 2.15 — 72" x 108"

Our own famous percale, combed and recombed to a sleek, silky texture that seems to get more luxurious with each laundering. . . . Hemstitching for sheets, 50c extra . . . for cases, 15c extra.

SHEETS
72" x 108" ..... 2.15 — 81" x 108" 2.55
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42" x 38½" ..... 55c — 45" x 38½" 58c

Our Exclusive Viking — 1.15 — 72" x 108" or 81" x 99"

Serviceable heavy muslin with a nice, soft finish; extra strong selvages. Made to withstand strenuous wear and continuous laundering.

SHEETS
72" x 108" ..... 1.15 — 45" x 38½" 28c
81" x 99" ..... 1.15 — 42" x 63½" 45c
90" x 108" ..... 1.40 — 42" x 76½" 50c

CASES

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Cuba: It Finds Freedom Elusive

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Cuba's famous military leader, Col. Fulgencio Batista, has broken into the news very decisively with his decision to change from a uniform into civilian clothes and run for the presidency of that charming island in the Caribbean.

"His famous 'Revolution of the Sergeants' is well remembered. Since then Cuba has been ruled by Batista in a strong, military manner. This suggests dictatorship. Yet Batista is often called more Communist than Fascist and of course these two are not very far apart today, what with German and Russian working agreements. Undeniably he is strongly socialistic. Having come up from the masses, he is very much for them."

Question: "Socialism has always seemed a rather ideal form of government. Why does it invariably get tangled up with dictatorial methods, even on the fair island of Cuba?"

Answer: "Because Socialism calls for the organization of the working methods of the nation under a single main head, the government. Now when you start to force the business life of a nation into a single unit, on the basis of getting lower costs and more efficiency, you have to keep increasing rules and regulations. These must be applied at the center and the government is the center.

"The economy of a nation to be thus run unfortunately never lends itself as simply to the process as at first imagined. For there seems no halfway method in Socialistic plans which will work in practise, if you try to apply Socialism in a broad way. There have been socialistic features and socialistic trends in pure democracies that have been very successful—but they were always very limited in their original objectives."

Question: "I've understood that the United States really ran Cuba, that therefore one could not take the Cuban dictatorship as a serious example of such rule?"

Answer: "Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State issued a stinging rebuke to Russia Dec. 19 on this very point, denying Russian charges that Cuba was not independent of the United States.

"This impression is quite widespread and has historic reasons for being so. Naturally the fact that the island is within about two hours' flying time from Miami, Florida, gives the United States a whip hand over Cuba as far as material power is concerned. Then we must remember that from the Spanish-American War in 1898 until 1901 the United States actually ruled Cuba through a military governor.

"In 1901 America withdrew but—and this is the key point—it kept two very thin but very strong steel strings tied to the infant nation. These were the right to lease naval stations and the right to intervene in Cuban affairs."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, was that the famous Platt Amendment?"

Answer: "Yes. That law rankled with the Cubans until they finally shook it off 5½ years ago—one of the best 'Good Neighbor' acts of the Roosevelt Administration. More important, this amendment was interpreted as an imperialistic threat towards the South by Central and South American nations, producing much of the distrust which only recently has been wearing off."

Question: "How bad was this Platt Amendment that it should cause so much difficulty?"

Answer: "That depends upon your point of view. For instance, compared with Germany's treatment of Czechoslovakia it was liberal. The United States had fought a war with Spain over Cuba. It felt that this island should not fall into the hands of a hostile power and thus be a threat to the United States. It felt the Platt restriction insured this."

Question: "But Cuba, owned by a powerful Spain, was certainly a threat. Why did the United States have to wait until 1898 to be concerned?"

Answer: "It really didn't. As far back as 1827 American diplomats interpreted the Monroe Doctrine to mean Cuba had to be either free or annexed by the United States."

Question: "Did the United States threaten war to bring this about?"

Answer: "No. President Polk, about the middle of the century, turned to the peaceful method of purchase and offered $100,000,000 to Spain for Cuba—a very handsome sum for those days. Spain declined.

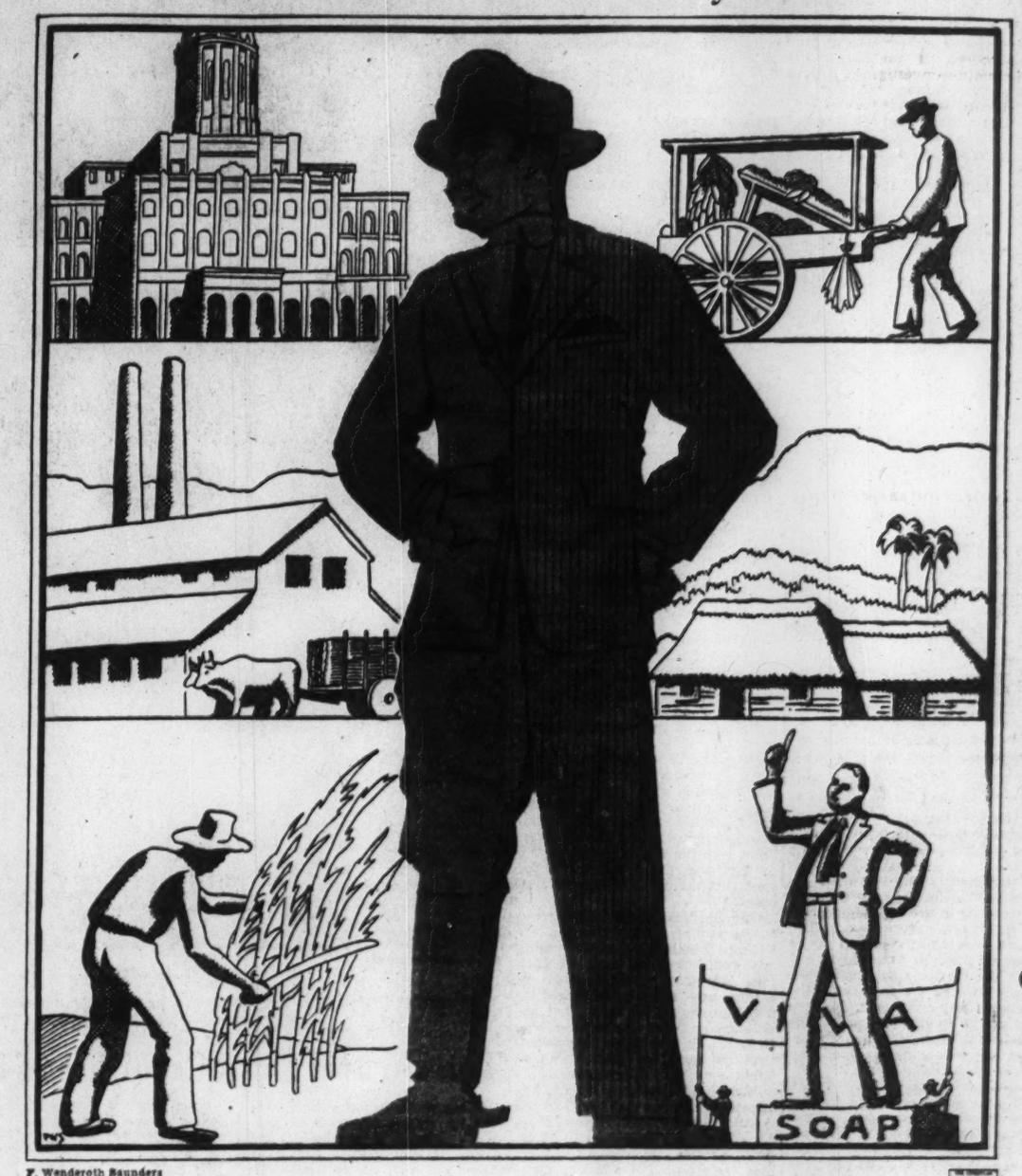
"Next step was the famous Ostend Manifesto of 1854 in which the American Ambassadors to Paris, London and Madrid favored annexation of Cuba. The Democratic Conventions of 1856 and 1860 took a similar approach to the problem but nothing ever happened, even when the Cuban patriots proclaimed independence from Spain in 1868 in a revolt which lasted 10 years. The final struggle began in 1895 and when the United States fought Spain to a victory three years later the success of the revolt was insured."

Question: "Could you tell us something about the Machado regime?"

Answer: "Machado dominated the Island for nine years. At first he served as an elected President, in 1924, with a 'must' retirement four years later, 1928. But when 1928 came he put himself up as the only candidate, this time for a six-year term. This brought to a head recognition of the corruption which had steadily grown under his government. Revolution, simmering beneath the surface, finally broke out into open revolt and in came Col. Fulgencio Batista.

"And now Roland Sharp, of the Fireside Staff, specializing in Latin American affairs, will tell us of Cuba's latest developments, on Page 315."

Colonel-Citizen Batista Surveys Cuba



F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Island's Strong Man Whose Power Cubans Seek to Curb

Presidential elections are less than two months off in this Pearl of the Antilles

Fold on this line — Cut on this line

Cuba: Pearl and Puzzle of the Caribbean

By Roland Sharp

Seen from the air, Cuba rises above the sparkling blue of the Caribbean like some fabulous emerald, long and irregular, rimmed by double rows of surf.

Seen on land, Cuba merits the description by early chroniclers, "Pearl of the Antilles." Yet whether emerald or pearl, Cuba falls short of jewelled paradise in the restless beat of human strivings.

Cuba is young, very young, as nations go, although Columbus discovered the island on his first voyage in 1492. Spain clung to this sugar-rich island long after all other colonies in the New World had been wrested from the decaying Spanish Empire.

No other people separated by seas from the United States depends so heavily upon that country. Cuba lives by selling cane sugar. Normally the United States buys half the Cuban sugar crop, as well as far more than half of all Cuba's exports.

Cubans know that their best customer and good neighbor also surrounds them by force of arms. The island lies squarely across the tip of Florida, and only 100 miles from the naval station at Key West. America still maintains a naval base on Cuba itself, in Guantanamo Bay.

Cuba's Strategic Importance

Ships en route from New York to the Panama Canal have to pass either west or east of Cuba. Far to the east in Puerto Rico, the United States is hurrying construction of a new Gibraltar. Informed observers cherish no illusions about what the United States Navy would do if any hostile power tried to establish itself in Cuba, with or without consent of the islanders. Washington still reserves its general rights under the Monroe Doctrine to resist inroads on the Western Hemisphere, though the specific right of policing Cuba ended in 1934 with lifting of the Platt Amendment.

Such are dominant material forces that underlie and shape every event in Cuba. Nothing is to be gained by blinking these facts, stern as they are. Recognizing them at the outset, we may inquire more intelligently into the island's affairs and outlook.

The Cuban domestic scene answers to the call of one man at this moment: Colonel Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar. Citizen Batista, he prefers to be called, since he resigned from command of the Cuban Army a few weeks ago to run for President.

Batista is one of those mixed characters frequently met in government, not alone in Latin America. To some he is little short of angelic; to others, an epitome of the opposite. His admirers describe him in terms of an island Lincoln, rising from poverty and obscurity to liberate his people. For most impartial observers of the Cuban struggle, Batista has yet to prove Lincolnian qualities. Young and full of reforms, his path to power bristles uncomfortably with bayonets.

President Maker

As an Army sergeant Batista began in 1933 to shape Cuba's destiny. He moved behind the scenes when many forces were at work to unseat Machado, who used outward forms of Democracy to cloak an oppressive and corrupt regime.

Every Government since then has had to reckon with Batista. He has made Presidents. Sometime the ambition grew in him to be President. They told me in Cuba a year ago that he was studying hard to prepare himself. His resignation from the Army may be only a gesture, or it may disclose a deep-seated desire to turn Cuba back toward civilian government.

Events will tell. So far in seven years of power, Batista leaves at least reasonable doubts about the drift of his program. The Army rules. Yet in elections for the Constituent Assembly that is to write a new Constitution, Batista opponents won a slender majority of seats last November.

Is this another gesture to the Opposition, or does it foretell an era of honest elections?

Batista's Program

Any leader in Cuba would have his hands full. The island suffers from centuries of misrule. Batista appears to sympathize with the oppressed masses. His program calls for education, and he points to the founding of more than a thousand rural schools as evidence. Yet the Army is never far from his thoughts. Those in charge of the schools become sergeants by rank, even though they are competent professors. Some of the professors come straight out of the Army.

Much has been spent on social welfare, but not in ratio to military outlay. Batista's troopers are well paid. Arms cost 22.3 per cent of the budget in 1935-6. Even Machado during his last years of repression spent only 19 per cent of Cuba's scanty funds on the Army and Navy.

Order is preserved, and the milder elements of the Opposition enjoy some expression, provided they do not get out of hand. Radical opponents are in exile or worse.

So Cuba awaits Colonel-Citizen Batista's answer to the riddle of his intentions.

Living their simple lives far from the pride and pomp of high politics, the everyday people of Cuba are the real ones to be considered.

The United States carefully avoids any undue ruffling of the waters. Colonel Batista came to Washington last year as an honored guest. Yet he it was who destroyed the conservative mid-road solution sought by Sumner Wells during the present Undersecretary of State's term as Ambassador to Cuba.

Washington, like Havana, watches and waits.

The Man Batista

There is an almost perpetual smile on the face of Fulgencio Batista. It pleases him to please others. He likes being the key man in Cuban politics and he frankly likes even more the prospect of being President of his country, as he may well be after the forthcoming elections.

For as President, this man who has lifted himself from the humblest position, would be in his element. He considers himself to be above all a man of the people. He came from the people, from a tiny shack in the east of Cuba where he was born and which is a symbol of Cuba's masses.

The most severe critics of the man would not deny that he is a worker; that he is a talker of no mean attainments; that he has a mentality which is well above the average.

The light goes out in his office well into the small hours of the morning. He is so tireless at organization, particularly in a Hispanic country where political cohesion is a miracle and the path of the organizer needs more than the customary machete to clear it, that he has managed to outdo most recent records for continuity in power. As for his manner, it is described by Americans who know him well as dynamic.

This strong man of Cuba is impulsive, and runs to much experiment in the line of bright ideas, when the rays of one strike him suddenly. There is a stabilizing element, however, in the gradual drawing together of the Americas and this is having its moderating influence on the man whose training consisted of many odd jobs, court stenographer, and Army sergeant.

For now he is part of a larger force—that of Pan-Americanism—which is increasingly bringing individual leaders more into conformity with the general ideals of the Americas. **Saville Davis**

Milestones in Cuban History

1492: Cuba discovered by Columbus on first voyage. He believed Cuba to be the island of Cipango (Japan?) off the coast of China.

1511-15: Spanish conquest and colonization begins. Cuba becomes base for conquest of Mexico and Florida.

1523: African slave trade underway.

1544: Surviving Indians emancipated.

1600-1700: Piracy. Fighting with British.

1762: British capture Havana. Returned next year to Spain in exchange for the Floridas.

1790-1813: Cuba under liberal Governors lives almost independent from Spain due to European wars.

1817: Population 553,033. Slave trade declared illegal.

1818: Free commerce with foreigners legalized. Spain formerly pursued the mercantilist policy of keeping all colonial trade for itself.

1827: U. S. diplomats interpret Monroe Doctrine to mean Cuba must either be free or annexed to America.

1854: Ostend Manifesto issued by three American Ambassadors in Europe favors annexation of Cuba.

1868-88: Civil war against Spanish rule. Rebels lose.

1886: Slavery abolished.

1891-94: Reciprocity trade agreement with U. S. benefits Cuba.

1895-7: Revolution ends in Spanish grant of autonomy, but with final power reserved to Captain-General.

1898: Strained relations of Spain and U. S. over Cuba climaxed with mysterious blowing up of battleship Maine in Havana harbor. Spanish-American War results, America insisting on Cuban independence. This is achieved the same year.

1899-1901: American military government. Congress imposes Platt Amendment giving U. S. right to intervene in Cuba.

1901: Gen. Estrada Palma first Cuban President. Constitution modelled on U. S. Constitution.

1906: Insurrection. Palma appeals to President Theodore Roosevelt. Taft sent as envoy. Disorders. Palma resigns. American emergency rule under Platt Amendment until 1909.

1909, Jan. 28: New Cuban Constitution. President José Miguel Gomez elected.

1912: General Menocal, Conservative, becomes President.

1919: Crowder Electoral Code adopted as drafted by U. S. General.

1921: Dr. Alfredo Zayas President.

1924: Gen. Gerardo Machado elected President. Constitutional amendments in 1928 help perpetuate regime.

1928: Machado re-elected for six years contrary to former promise. Regime increasingly corrupt. Foreign borrowing doubles debt to $213,000,000. Congress controlled through lottery.

1933: Machado flees due to opposition of students, army, A. B. C. secret society, U. S. State Department, and the Cuban people. General Herrera Provisional President, and at once names Dr. Manuel de Céspedes to succeed him, on Aug. 13.

1933, Sept. 4: Revolt of Sergeants, led by Batista. Executive Commission of Five named by Student Directorate. Batista refuses place. Sept. 7, Batista becomes Colonel and Chief of Staff. Regular Army officers in hiding.

1933, Sept. 9: Dr. Grau San Martin named Provisional President to replace Commission of Five. Physician, professor, and reformer backed by Batista. U. S. refuses recognition.

1934, Jan. 14: Revolutionary Junta presided over by Batista ousts Grau, citing fear of U. S. intervention. Carlos Hevia becomes Provisional President for three days.

1934, Jan. 18: Col. Carlos Mendieta Provisional President. Recognized Jan. 23 by U. S., which withdraws 10 of 16 naval vessels that stood off Cuba during Grau period.

1934, May 31: Platt Amendment lifted from Cuba by U. S. reciprocal trade pact later lowers duty on Cuban sugar.

1936: Miguel Mariano Gomez President. Impeached in December over $1,500,000 sugar tax bill. Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, Vice-President, becomes President and is still in office.

1937: Batista announces Three-Year Plan of economic and social reorganization on slogan "Cuba for the Cubans." Plan suspended in 1938 pending presidential elections.

1939, Nov. 15: Elections held for Constituent Assembly to draft new Constitution.

1939, Dec. 6: Batista resigns from Army to run for President.

1939, Dec. 18: U. S. acts to restore lower sugar tariff, raised when war broke out in Europe.

Bread-Butter-Sugar

Sugar is Cuba's bread and butter. Not that Juan and Maria eat too many sweets. In their plantation homes they enjoy a great variety of tropical foods. But sugar pays the rent.

Time was, back in the expansive days of 1929, when Cuba exported raw sugar valued at $188,636,000, in addition to refined sugar, molasses, distilled products, and confectionery valued at $29,762,000.

In 1932 the comparable figures had slumped to $39,682,000, and $18,777,000.

The United States produces cane sugar, too, but not enough. Beet sugar helps make up the difference. Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines produce. But demands for the Cuban variety enable America to buy more than half of Cuba's exportable sugar.

After the war of 1914-18, sugar surpluses became serious in the world. A conference met at London in 1930. The Chadbourne plan resulted, fixing quotas and regulating prices.

In 1934 the United States adopted a sugar law lowering the tariff on Cuba from about $2 to $1.50 a hundred pounds. This was further lowered to 90 cents under the reciprocal trade agreement of 1934. Cuban imports into the United States were limited by quota. Changes were made in a law of 1937.

Last September the quota was suspended due to market conditions following outbreak of war in Europe. Cuba temporarily lost its low tariff rate. But an agreement signed last Dec. 18 provides for restoring the 90-cent tariff as soon as President Roosevelt restores the quotas.

N. Y. Head Assails Tactics of NLRB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, N. Y. regional head of the National Labor Relations Board, took the stand today under subpoena of the Special House Committee investigating the Wagner Act and its administration.

Mrs. Herrick was called as part of the Committee's inquiry into the Labor Board's own Investigating Division. Earlier testimony has shown that Mrs. Herrick wrote a bitter telegram to Labor Board officials in Washington following an investigation of her office last winter. She wired J. Warren Madden, Labor Board Chairman, in a message marked "personal and confidential," attacking methods of the Board's investigators, during what they characterized as a "routine check to improve and co-ordinate administration."

Mrs. Herrick told Mr. Madden, however, that the methods constituted "the procedure one might expect from the Ogpu." She added that she reluctantly submitted "under protest to this indecent, destructive, and un-American procedure."

'Amateur Detectives'

Members of the NLRB investigating staff have been characterized by Dr. William M. Leiserson, most recent appointee to the board, as "amateur detectives." They operate under supervision of Nathan Witt, Secretary of the Board. Earlier evidence has shown that Dr. Leiserson seeks to have Mr. Witt removed, although he is supported by the other two members of the Board, on the ground that he is ill-fitted for his executive post.

Mr. Witt was involved in a burst of fireworks as a curtain raiser to Mrs. Herrick's testimony. When he was put on the stand, as the first day's witness, Charles Fahy, Labor Board counsel, protested against "discrimination." Mr. Witt, he charged, had not been notified till the last minute that he would be questioned. Other witnesses went over the matter on which they would be questioned with Edmund B. Toland, Committee counsel, in advance, Mr. Fahy protested, but not Mr. Witt.

Mr. Toland flared up at this and at one point he, Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman, Mr. Fahy and the witness were all talking excitedly together. Since their voices went over the loud-speaker system in the resonant committee room, this made quite an uproar. The clamor was stilled, however, when Mr. Witt was excused, for the time being.

As Mrs. Herrick began her testimony, it was brought out that she had gone over the questions in advance with Mr. Toland.

Criticism Read

A long report on Labor Board procedure written by Mrs. Herrick for a conference of regional officials, was the first item read by Mr. Toland. Mrs. Herrick's report was highly critical of Board delays and was couched in racy, hard-hitting phraseology.

"Now, Mrs. Herrick," said Mr. Toland, "will you please tell the Committee what became of your report and what reply was given to your suggestions?"

Witness explained that her ideas were discussed, that some were termed "N. G." and others were accepted. She had always been "impatient" of delay, she said. Her report was written in 1937, just after the Supreme Court decision validating the law.

"Much of the delay has now been cleared up," she said. She attributed the 1937 delay to inexperience, lack of personnel, and court uncertainty.

Mrs. Herrick made a calm, matter-of-fact witness who showed little awe of Mr. Toland.

Strikes Promoted

In her report to regional officials in 1937, Mrs. Herrick declared that Board delays were promoting strikes. A second report dated Oct. 27, 1937, gave advice to subordinates and discussed matters of Board procedure.

Questions put by the Committee to Mrs. Herrick revealed that she no longer favored an earlier recommendation that court rules of evidence be required in Board hearings. She said that she herself had been called to sit on a jury in a criminal case for three weeks, and felt that court procedure had too much red tape for an administrative agency.

A reference to the "Goon Squad" made in the minutes of the Nov. 28 meeting of the conference of regional directors, of which Mrs. Herrick was Secretary, brought the testimony around to the special investigators under Mr. Witt, who examined the affairs of local Labor Board officers.

Mrs. Herrick discussed at length her objections to the procedure of these investigators which had led her to denounce them as an "Ogpu" to Chairman Madden.

Navy Yard Jobs Top 1918 Mark

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Employment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard reached an all-time high of 13,594 workers Jan. 5.

Peak employment during the World War was 13,156.

The current job roll lists 11,002 in the industrial department for shipbuilding and 2,592 in the naval aircraft factory.

Vessels under construction are the 35,000-ton battleship Washington and the superdreadnaught New Jersey. Preliminary work also is under way on the minelayer Terror, while finishing touches are being put on the destroyers Rhind and Buck, and a fleet of World War destroyers is being repaired.

WPA Helping Mobile In Financing New Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala. — Within the 1,441-acre tract selected by the Army officials for the $8,000,000 Army air depot here, is located the present City airport of more than 200 acres. This airport represents an investment of nearly $500,000, and the City's financial limitations presented a problem in meeting the cost of a new airport. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the City reflected the strong desire of the community to cooperate in the establishment of the Army air depot by expressing a readiness to turn over the municipal field to the Army without any quibbling as to price.

In return for that attitude, the Army authorities, as represented by Col. R. D. Valliant in general charge of the enterprise, have cordially co-operated with the City of Mobile in solving the problem of financing a new field. This has been practically achieved through the willingness of the WPA to assist in the program with a tentative authorization of $360,000.

The army officials also are helping Mobile County work out the relocation of the main highway southward, which must be abandoned through the depot tract. The plan is to construct a boulevard along the western shore of Mobile Bay, and protect it by a seawall. Construction on the Army air depot is expected to begin on or before Nov. 10.

Here Enchanting Scenery Enthralls the Tourist

Just a Hint of Palm Springs, Calif., Attractions

Upper left: View of El Mirador Hotel, one of the leading inns. Lower left: Initial outing of "Vaqueras y Rancheritas," women riders. Right: The new pool on the grounds of the Palm Springs Tennis Club.

Palm Springs Hails Annual Influx of Winter Visitors

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—Southern California's sun again seems to be spending its winter here in Palm Springs, and more visitors than ever before have come to enjoy snatches or long stays of "summer in winter" here.

January marks the beginning of the resort's peak season, often lasting well into April. The population is expected to remain at more than 10,000 during this period—a decade ago this Indian spa could number its visitors in the hundreds.

From this original attraction of warm springs, the community has grown to become the jewel of southern California's winter recreation: swimming, bicycling, horseback riding, hiking, picnicking, sunshine strolling, sun bathing, tennis badminton, bowling, and just plain lolling.

Nowhere else in a vacation-proud State is there such a concentration of recreation, and it all is shut out from the work-a-day world by the barrier of desert and mountain.

* * *

As early as October the community begins to stir from its summer siesta. First comes the five-day ride of the Vaqueros del Desierto, a band of 100 men who once a year pack away from the smell of gasoline. This year their women folk have orgaanized "Vaqueras Y Rancheritas"—a sewing-circle on horseback. All season long public rides for a breakfast in the desert are balanced by moonlight escapes among the cholla, ocotillo, and sahuaro.

November finds swimming stars using the pools of the Desert Inn and El Mirador, headquarters for vacationing business and professional leaders from all over the United States. Before the year is out, at least one major tennis tournament has been held. This year the Palm Springs Tennis Club's professional is Miss Betty Nuthall, former leading British amateur. Formal and informal play continues until the summer sun drives players to cooler climates.

January has the big Mid-Winter Rodeo, a two-day show of western horsemanship. February, getting into the peak of festivities, has a full schedule of events at the Field Club, Racquet Club, Tennis Club (this year for the first time trout fishing will be available: from Palm Springs' only brook, running through the Tennis Club); and the new Women's Community Clubhouse, just opened this season.

* * *

In March comes Circus Week, the climax of all that has taken place during the winter in color and interest. The town goes western; the most recent visitor buys blue jeans at the last minute, while the veteran of six seasons or so trots out his full leather chaps and sombrero. In its six years, Circus Week has won a wide reputation as the week to come to Palm Springs.

March is also the month of high-goal polo, although lesser matches are played on alternate week ends all winter. March or early April brings the horse show, an event of great interest to all. March also has the invitational amateur men's golf tournament, an important date to regular tournament golfers in California as well as to any golf-plaaying vacationist who might be in town at the time. April has the popular women's invitational golf tourney.

March and April are the months of the desert wild flowers when lonely, barren dunes suddenly become carpeted with pools of lavender and gold—vacant lots in the village itself are bright patches of violet, soft in a blanket of desert verbena. This lavish bloom is a perennial mystery to anyone who thinks beautiful flowers must spring only from well-cultivated soil.

The weather man treated early-season visitors this year to an unexpected treat; the blooms had a preview, due to an unexpected downpour followed by a warm period. Thus the season will have two springs, with the regular one expected to outshine the fall showing.

* * *

A virtual mirage in a relentless desert, Palm Springs nestles under snow-covered Mt. San Jacinto, which creates a warm air pocket in this upper reach of the date-bearing Coachella Valley.

Clothes are strictly summer attire for daylight hours. The opening of the season is always accompanied by a style preview; this year it was held at the fashionable Racquet Club, run by Charles Farrell of the film colony. Evenings and early mornings are brisk, heavy clothes being much in order.

Cross-country busses, Southern Pacific Railroad, chartered airplanes, and private automobiles serve Palm Springs, which is 107 miles southeast of Los Angeles, and just off the main southern transcontinental route. Good roads allow many members of the film colony in Hollywood to commute; long week ends are being copied from the British custom.

Many homes—one person has counted 20 costing over $100,000 each and one over $400,000—are permanent in construction, although not used during the summer months. Transient accommodations range from trailer parks to exclusive hostelries. Chain stores bring metropolitan prices, and there are many low-priced "auto courts"—a range of accommodations equal to that of any American resort.

Pasadena to Regain 1900 Charter Recently 'Found' in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Pasadena's missing original charter of 1900 has been "found" in Philadelphia and will be formally returned Jan. 27 at the annual meeting of the Historical Society.

The freeholders' charter had been filed with Mayor Horace Dobbins on Aug. 8, 1906; recently Mr. Dobbins, now a hotel operator in Philadelphia, visited C. W. Koiner, City Manager, and recalled that he had just run across the document. He immediately brought about its return, and it is now in the possession of A. L. Hamilton, secretary of the local Society, awaiting the ceremony.

Following the election of a board of 15 freeholders from among the 3,500 citizens of Pasadena in 1900, the charter was drawn up and adopted. Mr. Koiner says it is a model charter for safeguarding home rule for the present community of 85,000. The municipal light plant, he said, is an example of municipal pioneering under the charter.

Only 90 days were required to draw up the original charter, but the better part of a year was needed to draft its successor in 1932.

The 1900 document ended the city trustee form of government and introduced a mayor and council form. A previous attempt to set up such a charter was unsuccessful in 1894, when a freeholders' group submitted a charter.

Farm Labor Unions Get Indorsement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Unionization of farm labor as a possible means of eliminating the economic difficulties of the nation's agricultural system, was urged here by Dr. Lowry Nelson, of the University of Minnesota.

Addressing a meeting of the American Farm Economic Society, Dr. Lowry also asked for "less hostility" toward organized labor on the part of farm operators.

"Unionization of farm labor, coupled with collective bargaining, would aid materially in improving the lot of the workers, particularly in such areas as California and the farm regions along the Atlantic seaboard," he asserted.

Dr. Lowry said that he believed such action would force a general rise in prices, which would benefit not only the farmer, but also the farm worker.

Three Great Church Groups Protest U. S. Tie to Vatican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Three appeals to President Roosevelt to clarify his position toward American recognition of the Vatican were made today by leaders of the Northern, Southern and National Baptist Conventions, the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists and the Lutheran World Convention.

In making public the still unanswered letter of protest which the Baptist leaders sent to the White House last week, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Weaver of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Church's Executive Committee, declared that the assurance given in behalf of the President that the appointment of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor will not lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican "does not satisfy the millions of Americans who are devoted to religious liberty."

The letter inquired whether a reciprocal appointment from the Vatican should be anticipated.

Danger Is Seen In Precedent

Opposition to any union of Church and State or any diplomatic recognition of such union is expressed by Dr. J. L. McElhany, spokesman of the Seventh-Day Adventists, who warned in his communication to Mr. Roosevelt of the pitfalls of combining religious and political bodies to bring about religious and political ends.

From Columbus, Ohio, came the protest of the Lutheran World Convention whose Executive Committee declared that the President's action in naming a personal representative to the Vatican could not fail to be "a cause of suspicion that political influences from religious sources are being exerted upon American national life. The Associated Press reported that the Committee termed the appointment "unnecessary," "un-American," and "disruptive of American unity."

The circumstances under which the dispatch of Mr. Taylor to Vatican City was carried out have caused questioning in the thought of many American Protestants, Dr. Weaver says, and an action which at first seemed innocent has brought doubts.

Was Perfectly Timed

"The timing was perfect," Dr. Weaver's statement reads. "On last Christmas Eve, the people of America were united completely by the spirit of Christmas and by the desire for world peace. The President of the United States, whose efforts to prevent the European war had strengthened his hold upon all the Nation, chose the moment to address three letters, one to the Pope of Rome, another to the President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and a third to the head of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

"The Jewish and the Roman Catholic leaders enthusiastically approved the action of the President. The call for "parallel action," in which (Roman) Catholics, Jews and Protestants, through their official representatives, were to advise the President, seemed to those who were under the spell of Christmas to be reasonable, desirable and in every way commendable.

"Since Christmas Eve, the true lovers of religious liberty have been thinking hard. They desire to be informed as to the full meaning and the actual bearing of the appointment of Hon. Myron C. Taylor, as the President's personal representative to the Vatican. The Pope of Rome, whom the President addressed as an 'old friend,' claims to speak with infallibility in the realm of 'faith and morals,' and he, in the presence of his Cardinals, described Mr. Taylor as 'the first Ambassador of the provisional embassy at the Vatican.'

Does It Meet Vatican Hopes?

"It is a fact known throughout the world that the Roman Catholics have been seeking for an Ambassador of the United States to reside in Vatican City as the diplomatic representative of this country. Does the action of the President fulfill, to all practical purposes, the hopes of the Roman Catholics?

"It is improper to impugn the motives of our Chief Executive. Those who have persued his three appealing letters must not read into them motives that are political, and assume that by indirection He has complied with the wishes of the Roman Hierarchy. We should wait a statement from him to clarify the matter."

The formal letter which the authorized leaders of the Baptist Church sent to the White House commends President Roosevelt for his efforts in behalf of peace but expresses "deep concern" lest the Vatican appointment shall "retard rather than promote such efforts."

"The distinctive theory, upon which this Government has been founded, is the absolute separation of Church and State, and any recognition, implied or otherwise, of the political status of any ecclesiastical organization constitutes, in our judgment, an assault upon this principle," the Baptist letter says.

"The religious denominations of the world are not only profoundly impressed by the necessity of governmental action, looking to the bringing about of a permanent world order upon the foundation of justice, but in themselves constitute a force, properly exercised, which will continue to do much to bring about this consummation. We believe, however, that any governmental action will be made more effective by the scrupulous avoidance of any political co-operation with any ecclesiastical organization, expressed or implied.

Will Vatican Follow Suit?

"We are profoundly convinced that the appointment of Mr. Taylor, in the capacity indicated, invites nation-wide divisive discussion as to its implications, better calculated to retard, rather than to promote the laudable objective.

"One inquiry that may be made with respect to the appointment is, as to whether or not a reciprocal move on the part of the Vatican might be anticipated?

"American Baptists, in their pronouncement on religious liberty, oppose special favors being extended by our Government or our honored Chief Executive to any ecclesiastical body: 'We oppose the establishing of diplomatic relations with any ecclesiastical body, the extension of special courtesies by our Government to any ecclesiastical official as such, and the employment of any of the branches of our national defense in connection with religious services that are held to honor any ecclesiastical leader. All such violations of principle must be resisted in their beginnings.'

"We thus express our anxiety on behalf of the great cause of religious liberty, a principle embedded in our Constitution and essential to the continued existence of our democratic form of government."

Lower Schools Must Implant Socialism Under Mexican Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Passage of a measure providing for socialist methods of education for all institutions except those of higher learning carries one step further the objects of the Mexican revolutionary program. The measure was passed, as a regulation to Article 3 of the Constitution, on the final night of the present Congressional session, and will become effective six months from the signing of the Presidential decree which confirms the bill.

The program of socialist education has been in process of adoption since 1934, when President Cardenas took office. At that time he declared that the agrarian, co-operative, and educational problems would be the chief preoccupation of his Government, and all of his subsequent actions have confirmed that statement.

Object Stated

The objective of the educational program now incorporated in the Constitution is stated in its preamble. This says, in part, that it "is to impart among other basic teachings the methods of scientific investigation, the technique of labor and co-operative organization, and to acquaint the pupils as well with the destiny of the proletarian masses. This, while bearing in mind that their scholastic activities should prepare them for the democratic life of future citizens and render them capable of the solution of the economic and social problems of the Nation."

Article 2 of the bill provides that "the object of the various scholastic systems shall be the preparation of a new generation for the advent of a social regime in which the sources and means of production shall belong to the Mexican people and in which the economy and the other factors of betterment shall be organized preferentially for the collective benefit."

A later section states that all primary education shall be planned to uproot "fanaticism, superstitions, and idolatry by means of scientific truth and reasoning." This can only be interpreted as fighting against the mystic concept of the universe as taught in church schools which in earlier decades governed the Mexican educational system.

Such socialistic education, leading to a rational interpretation of natural phenomena and history, will be implanted in all pre-school, primary, secondary, and normal schools. Their entire program "is a public function for which the State alone is responsible," according to Article 1.

Masses Do Not Attend

Exemption of the National University of Mexico and similar institutions of higher learning from the socialistic program was made in reforms approved by both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate as amendments to the original measure. The National University has always been a stronghold of conservatism and in granting it academic freedom the Senate declared that no harm to socialist objectives would be done, since neither farmers nor workers for whom the program is designed attend the University.

Two more important reforms were made to the original regulation. The first was the postponement of co-education until such times as the school plants are equipped to accommodate both boys and girls, a limitation which may mean that co-education is indefinitely delayed. The second was the removal of the penalty of imprisonment for all caught violating the new code. Penalties which remain are heavy fines and closing of schools which do not conform. Rigid inspection of all educational institutions by Government agents is also provided.

Military education will be required for all students up to the age of 15 years.

A general analysis of the new program leads to the conclusion that it will positively stamp Mexico's younger generations with a belief in the State socialism being implanted here and equip them to support and make that socialism effective. That it is perhaps the most important social legislation of the revolutionary program is also apparent, for it completely blocks the way for counter-revolutionary elements to influence Mexico's youth.

Senator Antonio Romero, who has been one of the chief defenders of the much discussed measure, defined it as "not the result of a caprice but the consequence of an epoch." A further defense was made by Senator Ezequiel Padilla, who declared that it is the duty of the State to adopt an educational program instead of abandoning so important a phase of the revolutionary program to chance.

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Lothian Bases Real Peace On Democratic Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

win, the world "might get peace, but it would be a peace with the light of liberty gone out."

That "the British Government is not trying to drag you into this war." It understands that America seeks to avoid entanglement, and that "no democracy will accept the hideous consequences of war unless it is convinced that its own vital interests, which include its ideals, are at stake. . . . If you are ever driven to action it will not be because of propaganda, but because of the relentless march of events."

Finally, that "in this war, we believe we are fighting for principle: to prevent the ideas and institutions which alone can lead mankind forward to greater liberty, prosperity and peace from being overwhelmed by brute forcee. We do not think that we have a monopoly of virtue; or that we have not made mistakes in the past. But we are sure we are in the right now." And Lord Lothian quoted Lincoln: "With malice toward none; with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

Restoration of Poland

At the outset of his address, Lord Lothian said, "We in Britain have no doubt, whatever we may think about the far past, that the immediate responsibility for letting war loose this autumn rests on the shoulders of Herr Hitler. . . . Hitler would neither wait nor negotiate. . . . It is clear now that Hitler has never been concerned with the justice of frontiers. His remedy for imperfections in frontiers has been to destroy the independence of nations altogether."

Just as Serbia, Belgium, Greece, and Rumania were overrun in the last war because the Allies could not get effective help to them in time, then were restored to independence in the end, just so Poland will be recreated once again, when the war is over.

Turning then to the question of organizing the next peace, Lord Lothian gave an extended discussion of what he and the leadership of Britain are turning over in their minds on this ultimate issue, of which the following is a part:

Even assuming victory, it is not easy to talk about peace with this tremendous threat hanging over us, but the general British view is clear. The kind of world of which the democracies dreamed 20 years ago was not a false dream. We think it was a right dream and that in some form it must be realized because in substance it is the only way forward for those who believe in liberty and the freedom of the human spirit. But it is now clear that in 1919 none of us understood what it was necessary to do if our hopes were to be fulfilled. The ideals which lay behind the League of Nations can only succeed if all its members are democracies.

The Covenant of the League was too rigid. It had no effective machinery for making changes peacefully. The principle of universal national self-determination was incompatible with the unity recently given to the world by mechanical invention and economic progress and made both peace and prosperity impossible.

Yet if any form of world organization is to work, Europe must be equipped to manage its own internal affairs by some system of federalism. The greatest of our mistakes were economic. What did more to wreck civilization than anything else was the belief that a war-stricken world could recover by a system which combined immense international indebtedness with unrestrained tariff protectionism. That was probably the major cause of the world depression of 1929.

We profoundly hope that the nations will think out, far more thoroughly than they did last time, how the world can be economically reconstructed when the present war is over. Trade and production will then be in dislocation. The needs of the war will have canalized the trade not only of the belligerents but of the neutrals. Those canals will serve war and not peace purposes. Yet to go back immediately to an economic free-for-all fight will simply mean that the end of this war will produce worse results than the last.

In my personal view it will be imperative for a time to maintain these controls, but to reverse their purpose, so that they are used to restore the standard of living without which the end of this war will only be the signal for fiercer revolution and fiercer wars than the last. Once the standard of living is restored with all that means in markets for the producing nations, we should be able safely to return to a freer economy. It is in this field that we most want your assistance and advice.

Rule of Seas by Democracies

But there is one central point to which we in Britain attach supreme importance, and which I feel I ought frankly to put before you tonight. For it vitally affects the peace and is the answer to the common talk that the present is only a war between rival imperialisms. We feel that the only foundation for a stable and liberal world will be the control of the seas on agreed principles by the democracies. This view we base upon experience, for that was the foundation of the remarkable Victorian Age.

The greatest expansion both of freedom and prosperity of which the world has record took place in the century between 1815 and 1914. The standard of living of the Western world was raised fourfold by the industrial revolution. The immense adjustments following the enormous movement of capital and population all over the world which the industrial revolution caused were made without world war. There were many local wars but no world war—and it is world wars not local wars which wreck civilization.

Self-Government Developed

You on this side of the Atlantic were left free to develop your own culture, prosperity and institutions without any serious international complication for a whole century. Partly because of the long peace and partly because of the example of the success of your democratic experiment, Great Britain itself became steadily more democratic and the British Empire became a Commonwealth of Nations, in which Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and at long last Ireland became independent self-governing nations, entirely free from British control. Self-government is in process of development everywhere else within it—according to the education and advancement of the peoples.

Egypt and Iraq are independent states. Even India with its immense population of 360,000,000 people, its dozen languages, its Hindu-Moslem tension and its feudal princes who control one fourth of the country, has made immense strides in the last 20 years. Already the eleven provinces, possessed of about the same sphere of powers as your States, are self-governed, with ministries responsible to the electorate.

The real difficulty today is to find the basis upon which these diverse elements will agree to federate so that India can govern and defend itself. The solution of this vast problem cannot be accomplished in a day. Patience, prudence, good will, and common sense are the only road.

The rest of the world profited also during the nineteenth century. Italy won its unity and introduced parliamentary institutions. Greece, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria won their freedom. Germany was united by Bismarck. Europe as a whole began to become prosperous.

Foundations of Growth

What were the foundations of this wonderful century? There were four. First, all the main currencies were based on gold and, therefore, were interchangeable on a stable basis. Second, the British Empire and a good deal of the rest of the world was free trade or low tariff, so that capital and goods could flow freely everywhere. Third, the New World, and especially the United States, was still an open field for immigration so that the population pressures of the Old World, then at their worst because of the high birth rate, could find relief. Fourth, and most important of all, there was a rudimentary police power in the world, the control of the sea by Great Britain and the United States, which made world war—though not local war—impossible until some other nation was strong enough to challenge their power on the seas.

That police system originated in the idea that no further political expansion of Europe into North and South America should be permitted. The policy was formulated by Lord Canning and President Monroe. Originally proposed by Canning as a joint Anglo-American doctrine, it was eventually carried out in two parts by you and us separately. You threw your protection around South and Central America: we created the outer defense for that doctrine by controlling the entrance from Europe into the Atlantic, through the North Sea and the English Channel, past Gibraltar and round the Cape of Good Hope. So long as we had a navy which could hold these positions, no European power, except for a few casual raiders and submarines, could get into the Atlantic at all and so leave to you the sole responsibility for defending the Monroe system.

Changes Are Necessary

Those were the four foundations of the Victorian Age. Personally, I believe that in some new form they will have to be restored, if the rest of this century is to be without another world war. They were challenged by Imperial Germany at the beginning of this century. They are being challenged by Hitler again today.

But the nineteenth century system cannot now be restored in its old form. In the first place, economically the world has advanced beyond laissez fair, whether in trade or migration. In the second place, by itself Britain neither can nor ought to play by herself the dominant role she played in the last century.

The rights of new naval nations and the rise of air power makes that impossible. And sea power should be in the hands of the democracies and not of one power. Even at this moment, if we face honestly the facts, our present safety today rests upon the fact that we control the Atlantic and you control the Pacific. Neither we nor you nor the overseas republics and dominions would be so secure if either of us was left to act alone.

The nineteenth century system, of course, was by no means perfect. But can any fair-minded person doubt that on the whole it promoted freedom, prosperity and peace better than any system which preceded it in modern times? And can any fair-minded person doubt that if Herr Hitler and his friends were to win the war and seize its sea power and sea bases from Britain, that the world would get any equivalent prosperity or freedom? It might get peace but it would be a peace with the light of liberty gone out. That is the real answer to the charge that this is a mere war between imperialisms.

Purl One, Knit Two—What Man Knows What This Means?

© Fox

These Little Girls Knit Comforts for Warmth in Air Raid Shelters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Knitting comforts for the troops is a popular occupation during the dark evenings in Britain now. These children from a Carshalton, Surrey, infants' school heard about it and so they also are knitting comforts—but not for the troops.

The colored woollen strips these seven and eight year olds are making are to be joined together to keep them warm in the school's air-raid shelters, should the need arise. And they like their task so well that they even do it on the roadside when school is "out"!

London Sees Improvement In U. S.-Anglo Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

"if a large part of the rest of the world was compelled to worship a god imposed by a military ruler . . . or were forbidden to worship God at all; if the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear facts and if they were deprived of the truth which makes men free." These declarations are seen as constituting the recognition of the essential unity of aims between the two great democracies.

Anglo-U. S. Unity

Passages of this sort, and the emphasis that President Roosevelt placed on the leadership which America can take when the time for peace negotiations comes are unanimously interpreted in the British press today as illustrating the parallel views of Britain and America. Thus The Times in an editorial says "It will be seen how closely the kind of peace which Roosevelt envisages corresponds with the peace aims of Allies as they have been defined by Chamberlain and Halifax, Daladier and Reynaud."

Simultaneously, Lord Lothian's address in Chicago, it is pointed out here, underlines the essential fact of Anglo-American unity when he declared in connection with the postwar settlement "we feel the only foundation for a stable, Liberal world will be the control of the seas on agreed principles by the democracies."

Problems of the Sea

This basis of solidarity on the seas is very generally recognized in Britain today. In fact problems raised by the war at sea make it clear that the two countries must either clash or collaborate on the water. Active collaboration being admittedly out of the question—America's determination to keep out of the war, at least in the present phase, is fully accepted here—the alternative is passive cooperation and this is the present basis of Anglo-American relations.

Washington's protest against the opening of American mails on neutral vessels illustrates this situation. The British Government is genuinely desirous of avoiding any infringement of America's neutral rights. But Whitehall's position is that examination of all letters sent to Germany constitutes a necessary phase of the blockade, because such letters are liable to contain money and one of the main aims of the British Contraband Control is precisely to shorten the war by preventing the Reich from obtaining foreign currency. The international legal issues behind this are very complex, and this accounts for Britain's delay in answering America's protest. But it is understood that a reply soon will follow along the above lines while also proclaiming Britain's desire to interfere with the mails from America as little as possible.

New World Safety Belt

A somewhat similar attitude is taken by Britain in regard to the Pan-American safety belt of 300 miles around the territorial waters of the New World. The British view is that unless the American Nations show they are willing and capable of enforcing the effectiveness of this safety belt against all ships, the British Navy may be obliged to reserve the right to pursue German ships right up to the three-mile limit.

The general opinion here is that on the whole the American Government, while reserving all possible rights so as to establish the strongest legal position for the future, in practice has shown a great understanding of Britain's difficulties and necessities arising out of the war. This helpful attitude on the part of the United States is generally appreciated here, though in some circles there is a tendency to be irritated at American protests on the grounds that in reality Britain is fighting America's battle as well as her own.

The prevalent impression however, is that American understanding of the Allied cause should insure that cases of friction which are arising will be settled with as little inharmony as possible, and that the Anglo-American relations are thus likely to continue through an unavoidable series of ups and downs to follow its mounting curve of gradual improvement.

Communists Warned By Bolivians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The Government, replying to leftist criticism of Bolivia's association with the League of Nations' condemnation of Russia, reminded citizens that the decree-law of March 27, 1938, remained in force. This measure was aimed at extremist doctrines, primarily Communism.

The cabinet, presided over by Premier and Foreign Minister Ostria Gutierrez, explained that Bolivia could and would not be identified with any extremist tendencies nor would it permit direct or indirect operations of international Communism or of "systems of aggression." A supplementary statement from the presidential Palace referred to the energetic penalties devised for authors of Communistic propaganda.

Señor Ostria Gutierrez is heading a new temporary cabinet whose personnel was changed to enable former members to participate in the next presidential and parliamentary elections. The rule is for a member of the Government to resign at least six months before elections.

The rise in the price of tin has eased the economic situation, which had been of a threatening character in the early days of the war. The value of mining exports in November rose above £1,000,000,000. This has improved industrial and social conditions.

The Government has decreed employment of a part of the extra exchange for bolstering the currency reserves which were almost totally dissipated through arms buying during the Chaco war. There will be a 12 per cent deduction on export exchange bills, graduated according to the rise in the price of tin above a basic level of £230 per ton.

The improved situation is also due to increased exports of antimony.

Eire Strengthens Laws to Suppress Terrorist I.R.A.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 (AP)—Eire's Senate tonight passed legislation giving the Government additional power to suppress the outlawed Irish Republic Army which seeks unification of Eire by violence.

Shortly after President Hyde signed a measure giving the Government power to intern citizens without trial on suspicion of activities against the State, the Senate passed the companion measure putting additional teeth into the legislation.

Even as the bill was being passed, police engaged in a mass roundup of the leaders of the I. R. A.

The Lower House passed the companion bill last night, and recessed until Jan. 21.

More than a score of accused or suspected members of the I. R. A. were reported arrested in the Cork area. The progress of the police drive elsewhere was not disclosed.

The I. R. A.'s avowed purpose is to bring about union between Eire and Ulster, six northern counties which give allegiance to the British Crown. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera also envisages such a unification but favors peaceful methods.

Youths in Ketch End Up at Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Two young Americans who built their 30-foot ketch Volita by instructions from a book, and learned to sail and navigate it from another book, arrived in Sydney Harbor after a year's voyage from Boston. They are Earle and Sherman Woodfall, of Rockport, Mass.

The brothers left Boston Nov. 6, 1938, and arrived in Australia by way of the Panama Canal, Tahiti, Samoa, and New Caledonia.

The brothers had planned to tour the world in the Volita. But, as Sherman explained, "there are so many restrictions with the war, we might as well sell our ship and return home."

Nazis Put Athenia Blame on Churchill

BERLIN (AP)—German authorities issued Jan. 5 a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Athenia Case" on the sinking Sept. 4 of the British liner Athenia with 112 fatalities.

Authoritative sources said that evidence indicated the United States Minister to Ireland and the American Naval Attaché in London were "premature" in laying the sinking of the vessel at Germany's door.

The pamphlet asserted "all circumstantial evidence points to Winston Churchill as the man who, as the First Lord of the Admiralty, brought about all the happenings on the Athenia until her sinking by British destroyers and who therefore stands responsible before world public opinion."

No Submarine Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The State Department has taken hundreds of affidavits from American passengers aboard the Athenia, but none would say under oath that he saw either a submarine or torpedo.

The Department discarded statements by the British captain and crew, holding that they were interested parties.

Requisitioning of Ships Draws British Criticism

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Mr. Henry M. Cleminson, General Manager of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping, declared today that the Nation would receive "with questioning if not even concern" the Government requisitioning of all high seas ships of the Kingdom and colonies.

Following a precedent established in the World War, the Government yesterday requisitioned all merchant ships of the United Kingdom and its colonies to speed a shipping program centered on obtaining food supplies from abroad.

Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, announced that the program would go into effect Feb. 1 and that all ships would be placed under Government control as soon as they make their first cargo discharges in the United Kingdom after that date.

Ships of Dominion register are exempt from the order.

Questions Efficiency

In questioning the effect of the move, Mr. Cleminson expressed doubt whether the country could obtain as effective service from the merchant marine under Government control, and whether the basis of requisitioning would "be such as to leave British shipping ill-equipped financially to face post-war competition."

Sir John emphasized that the requisitioning would apply only to instructions on cargoes and routes, leaving management to the owners.

Virtually full control of shipping was introduced in the World War in February, 1917, following protests against shipping profits.

Largest Fleet in World

Britain and the colonies have a merchant fleet of some 7,000 vessels—the largest in the world—totaling 17,891,134 tons. The present tonnage is 1,000,955 less than at the start of the World War, exclusive of tankers, which Mr. Cleminson said "meet a need now that was almost nonexistent then."

Sir John's announcement said the Government believed that the new plan would result in a more effective use of available tonnage. Partial control of shipping has been in effect since the early days of the war.

[In Ottawa, Mr. J. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Chairman of Canada's Wartime Shipping Board, said Canada is co-operating closely with the United Kingdom in handling ship tonnage. Canada has virtually no merchant marine, he said, which necessitates chartering neutral or Allied ships to carry Canadian goods.]

Flint Damaged

BERGEN, Norway, Jan. 5 (AP)—A report from Narvik said yesterday that the American freighter City of Flint, preparing to return to the United States, bumped into a British freighter while maneuvering in the harbor there.

The necessity of repairing damaged plates postponed the City of Flint's sailing until at least Jan. 6.

Ship for Russia

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5 (AP)—The new 8,950-ton passenger steamer Josef Stalin, built here for Russia, was taken over yesterday by Soviet agents.

Built especially to operate in the Arctic, she is a sister ship of the Molotoff, nearing completion in the same shipyard.

Tanker Losses

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (AP)—Military spokesmen asserted yesterday Germany had sunk British oil tankers totaling 131,758 tons since the beginning of the European war.

The losses, they said, represented 4.51 per cent of the British tanker volume.

Britain's situation was represented by Germany as even more serious than the figures given since it was contended it also must take care of France's oil demands.

The spokesmen said France had only 50 oil tankers and even in peacetime could supply only one-third of its wants.

Joins Blockade

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Government of the Union of South Africa today proclaimed its participation in the Allied blockade of German exports and imports.

The Government at the same time intensified a drive against Nazi sympathizers. More than 1,000 now are interned.

Russia Pushes Trade Treaties

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported to have concluded a commercial treaty with Bulgaria, opening a largely undeveloped trade field, while similar negotiations were begun with Japan and continued with Germany.

Bulgarian sources said the pact, which might be signed today, dealt principally with a Black Sea shipping accord, and that political questions were not involved.

[There had been rumors in Sofia that Russia might make military demands in connection with the treaty. Commercial relations between the two countries have been almost nonexistent. Figures for 1938 show that Russia bought less than $200 worth of Bulgarian merchandise.

[Bulgaria looked for the treaty to spread her present concentration on the German market and to increase Black Sea traffic.]

A Japanese delegation which arrived in Moscow yesterday was expected to conduct lengthy trade negotiations.

[With the imminent end of Japan's trade treaty with the United States Jan. 26, Japanese quarters have said that Japan must find other sources of supply, suggesting Russia for this role.]

Dr. Karl Ritter, head of a German economic delegation which has been discussing details of a trade agreement here for several weeks, left Wednesday for Berlin, but most of the delegates remained in Moscow.

Soviet workers are increasing production in all industries to aid the campaign against Finland, the Soviet Government declared yesterday in greetings to the Red Army of the Leningrad district and the Baltic fleet. It told the armed forces they were "liberating the people of Finland from medieval barbarism."

Hungary Active

ROME (AP)—Count Istvan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, arrived in Venice Jan. 5 for discussions with Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The possibility was reported in Budapest that Count Csaky might talk to Premier Mussolini Monday.

Among subjects expected to be reviewed are Hungary's territorial claims on Rumania and policy toward any Soviet Russian steps in the Balkans.

Italy to Start Food Rationing

ROME (AP)—Italian officials announced Jan. 5 that ration cards would be distributed in Italy within 10 days, and that coffee would be made available starting Feb. 10 in limited quantities for the first time since shortly after the European war started. Other foodstuffs which may be rationed were not announced.

A trade dispute with Brazil cut coffee imports early in 1939 and shortly after the war started the Government prohibited public sales. Available supplies were stored for possible army use.

Recently two important deals with Brazilian exporters have been reported.

Denmark Rations Coal and Coke

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The Ministry of Trade announced Jan. 4 that rationing of coal and coke would become effective at once.

The announcement said that dealers would not be permitted to sell to consumers who had more than one month's supply on hand.

Take Your Choice

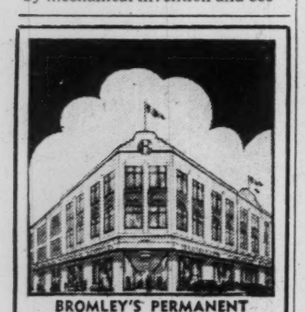
YORK, Neb. (AP)—For sheer variety Weatherman J. H. Newbold offers last December in York:

The maximum temperature recording was 81.

The minimum temperature recording was 13 below.

Dust storms blew on three days.

First precipitation came from a snowfall of 10.2 inches.



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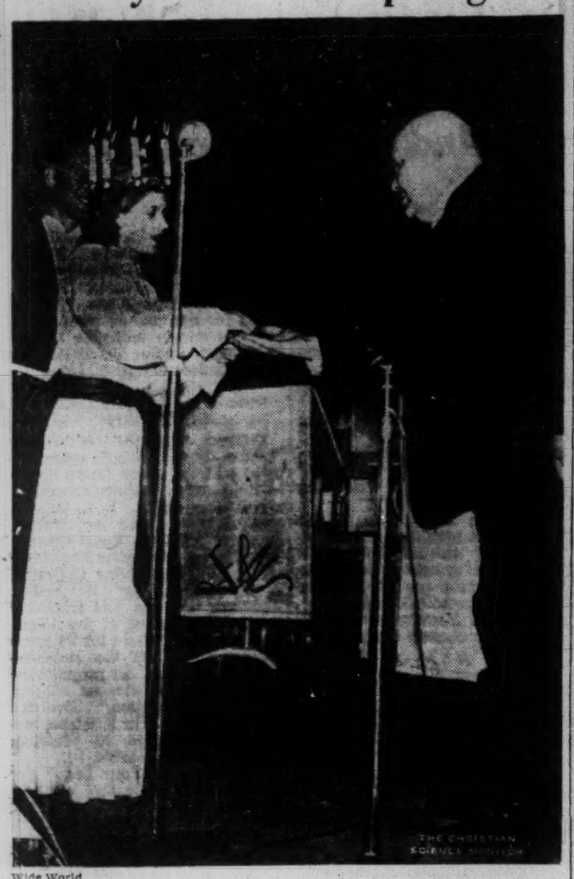

Wide World

Nobel Prize Winner Honored

Franz Sillanpaeae, right, of Finland, the 1939 Nobel prize winner in literature, met Elsa Ekstroem recently at the Lucia Festival, the traditional holiday celebration, in Stockholm, Sweden. Miss Eckstroem was chosen Lucia Queen of 1939 and was crowned with a circlet of lighted candles. Mr. Sillanpaeae was in Stockholm to receive his prize.

Europe's Trend Hinges On Russo-Finnish War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 5—The Soviet-Finnish war, a notably amazing spectacle of little Finland inflicting an excessively humiliating defeat on huge Russia, is watched with mixed feelings in Europe's great capitals. Everywhere are are waves of accelerated diplomatic activity, aimed on the one hand in securing effective foreign aid for Finland, and on the other in preventing aid.

The most important corollary of the Finnish conflict so far has been the change in British and French attitude to the Soviet Union. Since the collapse of their efforts to convert Russia into their ally, Britain and France, though smarting from humiliation, nevertheless tried to treat Russia with maximum tact to prevent its turning into an open enemy. This was especially true during the recent episodes of military weakness, exploding the myth of the "driving Russian steamroller" which the Allies and Germany had successively used to scare each other.

It is not unlikely that England and France are therefore deliberating the expediency of using the opportunity of the Soviet-Finnish war for dealing the Soviet a smashing blow and thereby completely isolating Germany. It is still too early to predict military intervention, but conversations so far indicate that extensive material aid from the Allies is a virtual certainty.

Reich Watches Intently

Germany watches these developments with growing concern. The Soviet-Finnish war, like the war in the west, was something the Germans didn't bargain for. Desperately in need of Russian support against the Allies, Germany had exerted its influence on Finland to accept the Soviet "minimum demands."

Germany's plans apparently were to keep Russia happy until the Reich armies defeated the Western Powers and then square accounts with Russia later. When the Finns refused to submit on the one hand there was the German people's traditional sympathy and friendship for Finland, even from the Germans themselves to the Finns in the war for independence, and on the other the undesirable prospect of a complete Soviet occupation of Finland.

The Germans appear to have reasoned, however, that aid for Finland and the impending calamity of a Soviet-Finnish war would weaken the Soviets' world prestige and thereby weaken Germany. It would also destroy all possibility of Germany getting much needed supplies from Russia.

Speedy End to War Sought

After weighing these considerations Germany seems to observers here to have decided to exert every means in its power to terminate the conflict in Russia's favor. This explains German obstruction to aid and materials in transit from Finland, including Italian planes, and the Germans are exerting pressure on the Scandinavian states, especially Sweden, to keep neutral.

At present Germany is deeply alarmed by the Anglo-French move. Should intervention by the Allies materialize, Germany will doubtless threaten the Scandinavian states with war should they allow troops to pass through. Without overland passage through Norway and Sweden, England and France could only land troops at Petsamo or Murmansk, which would not be feasible, however, until May or April at the earliest. However, it is by no means a foregone conclusion that Norway and Sweden will knuckle under to German pressure.

Italy Is Pro-Finnish

Another country on whom Germany seeks to exert pressure in the Finnish conflict is its axis partner Italy, but apparently with little success. The Italian Government itself is openly pro-Finnish. This has strained Italo-Soviet relations to a point where both countries have recalled their ambassadors.

Premier Mussolini is depicted here as seeing a dramatic opportunity to indicate his role as a bulwark against Bolshevism, while the powerful influences both of the Throne and the Vatican are exercised on Finland's behalf.

Enlistments of volunteers of more than 1,000 are already registered in Italy and have received the Government's unofficial backing, and there are definite signs of substantial aid in preparation. A report that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, is on his way to Rome if true would indicate that the Axis is strained indeed.

Differences over the Finnish question may well consummate the estrangement which began when Germany signed the Moscow pact. By the same token it would not be surprising to see the war front re-established on Finnish soil. The Soviet-Finnish conflict is likely to play an important and decisive role in both military and diplomatic phases in the current war.

One-Eighth of Finns Moved And Clothed With U. S. Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Former President Hoover today thanked the American people in behalf of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., for their generous contributions which enabled him to send another relief check abroad for $100,000, the fourth since the drive started less than a month ago.

At fund headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, Mr. Hoover announced that he had transferred the money after receiving a brief report from F. Dorsey Stephens, liaison between the American and Finnish committees, to the effect that funds were being used to "move one-eighth of the country's population from war-infested Finland to the western section of the country," and provide clothing, shelter, and sustenance for the displaced population.

Mr. Stephen's report described the plight of the noncombatants as "pitiful," Mr. Hoover said.

Sportsmen Organize

Fifty metropolitan sports writers and leaders of national and local athletic organizations pledged their support to the drive for funds at a meeting with Mr. Hoover at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Joe Williams, sports editor of the New York World-Telegram, national chairman of the fund's sports committee, was appointed chairman to secure benefit events in all fields of athletic activity.

Mr. Hoover described the Finnish defense as "the greatest sports event in more than 200 years."

"When an Army of 300,000 men fights against an Army of 4,000,000, I think that almost becomes a big sporting event in itself," he added.

The Finns, renowned for their athletic prowess, have spent something like $8,000,000 for the Olympic games, Mr. Hoover said.

"I'd like to give them that back for their women and children," he continued.

Not for Arms

"The United States is the only country left in the world with enough economic strength to help them. They need this money to assist their civil population. It will not go for arms, because arms cost so much these days that only governments, and not peoples, have the resources to finance them."

Lottas Get $23,000

Lotta Svard, Finnish women's organization, whose "flying squadrons" administer aid and keep industry going, will receive $23,000 of today's check, the proceeds of a benefit concert held at Carnegie Hall Dec. 27.

Contributions announced today include a check for $50,000 from the New York chapter, headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and the proceeds from an auction of Finnish watercolors by Ben Silbert at the Knoedler Galleries, amounting to $3,309.

Other gifts were: American League of Tolerance, $500; William L. Hernstadt, $500; the Butler (Pa.) Eagle, $2,155.87; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, $3,239.39; Memphis (Tenn.) Press Scimiter, $517.65; anonymous contributors, $2,000 and $500, and $500 each from the committees of Eureka, Calif., and Tyler, Texas.

Finns Bomb New Island Bases Freed to Russia by Estonia

By the Associated Press

Having rained pamphlets on Leningrad and on the Russian trenches on the Karelian Isthmus the previous day, the Finnish airmen dropped bombs of a different type on the islands of Dagoe and Oesel, off the coast of Estonia near the southern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, partly destroying the new Russian air bases on these islands, according to Copenhagen dispatches. Estonia last fall gave Soviet Russia the right to fortify the islands.

The main Finnish force in Central Finland meantime has strengthened and consolidated its positions within five miles of the border and is continuing mopping-up operations against fleeing Russians of the routed 163d division.

On other fronts, a communiqué said that Finnish troops had repulsed a Red Army attempt to recapture a strong position northeast of Lake Ladoga, while activity was reported "quiet" on the Karelian Isthmus.

At Suomussalmi in Finland's narrow "waistline," 189 prisoners were taken during the day in the course of continued mopping-up operations in this area.

The main battle theater of the war appeared to be on this central front where the victorious Finns advanced about 12 miles, meeting no effective resistance.

Teamwork

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 5 (AP)—Finland will send a hockey team to Stockholm, Jan. 11, to play a Swedish team for the benefit of the Finnish war fund.

To the gate receipts will be added a collection which will be taken up all over Sweden by thousands of workers.

Norway's First

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 5 (AP)—The newspaper Dagbladet said today the first contingent of Norwegian volunteers—about 150 — would leave today for Finland.

Turkey Honors Convict Heroes

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 5 (AP)—Pardons for 15 convicts who scorned escape and who risked their own safety to rescue more than 1,000 women and children buried under wreckage by the Anatolian earthquake of Dec. 27 were recommended today by the Government at a special Parliamentary session.

The men, all serving long sentences in barracks at the Erzincan Prison, displayed what the Government called "magnificent courage." They organized rescue squads and dug for days in the ruined buildings of the town, apparently hardest hit by the quake that caused an estimated loss of 45,000 lives.

The convicts housed the victims they rescued in what remained of their prison. A campaign for adoption of disaster orphans by wealthy families was begun in Ankara as the first trainload of 210 children arrived.

Damage was reported today from new earth shocks that toppled buildings in the Smyrna region, and Samsun and Amasya, but no new fatalities were recorded.

Thousands of soldiers were clearing railroad lines of snow and debris in the ravaged area of the first temblor.

Relief efforts were hampered, however, by the refusal of many survivors to leave. The weather remained bitterly cold after a blizzard which followed the earthquake.

Freed Diplomat Reaches London

LONDON (AP)—George Vereker, British Minister-Designate to Bolivia, who had been held captive by Germany, arrived here Jan. 4 after being released on representations through the United States Embassy in Berlin.

The former counsellor of the British Embassy in Moscow was taken off an Estonian ship by a German warship Dec. 9 while he was en route from Soviet Russia to his new post.

He was held for two weeks "in a detention prison for captives awaiting trial," but was freed on a basis of reciprocity under which diplomats of belligerent nations traveling to their posts on neutral ships are allowed to pass.

The United States Embassy in Berlin intervened as representative of British interests in Germany.

Papua Cathedral Is Consecrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The recent consecration of the Anglican cathedral at Dogura, Papua, crowned an epic of nearly 50 years' missionary work. The cathedral was built by voluntary native labor and a novel feature is the collection of stones from all the English cathedrals, cemented around the walls. The finances of the building were contributed entirely by the natives, no funds having been needed from Australia and England.

In the presence of church dignitaries from Australia, and 2,500 natives, Archbishop Wand of Brisbane received the petition for consecration and dedicated the cathedral. He preached in the Papuan language and then in English.

Victoria Salvages Burned Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — A careful survey of the areas ravaged by bushfires in Victoria revealed that losses of timber extended over 3,000,000 acres of unoccupied Crown lands and 1,250,000 acres of reserved forest. The heaviest loss was in the central highlands of the State, where it is estimated that 2,000,000,000 superficial feet of commercial timber was destroyed, representing the raw material of the sawmilling industry in that area for the next 21 years. The salvaging of 900,000,000 superficial feet of this timber—10 times the normal annual cut before the fires—for which Parliament recently voted £475,000, is now being undertaken.

Twenty years of regulated cutting from these areas had been planned by the Victorian Forests Commission, but only six years' milling operations will now be possible, after which millers must move to remoter and less economical sources of supply elsewhere. For the present, the milling industry will be concentrated, as far as possible, in the areas visited by the fire, and measures are being put in hand to prolong the period over which the timber will remain fit for conversion.

Huge Aluminum Arch Rome Fair Feature

ROME (AP)—Corresponding to the trylon and perisphere of New York's World's Fair, the theme center of Rome's world exposition in 1942, is to be a mammoth arch 325 feet high, with a span of 756 feet, made entirely of Italian aluminum.

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'Four Wives' and Other New Films—Radio Plans for the Week End

New Domestic Adventures Of the Lemp Household

The Lemp sisters — who were introduced to the screen in "Four Daughters"—are to be seen again at the Metropolitan in "Four Wives." So are Adam Lemp and Aunt Etta. Before the new film has reached its conclusion there are babies in the household. Some new music has been written and some familiar music played. Violin lessons are given, and juvenile musicians and a boy soprano—whose voice is on the verge of changing — are rehearsed. There are courtships, family gatherings, spring house-cleaning, visits to a doctor, incidents in a maternity hospital.

Memories, too, intrude on fresh experiences. A figure that might be meant to be Mickey Borden's "ghost," or perhaps only a memory of him, appears in the person of John Garfield, as Mickey's widow recalls the music he started but did not finish writing. His widow marries again and her husband completes the composition.

There isn't a great deal of dramatic suspense, but the family is likable and there are many amusing details. The film is most entertaining in such scenes as the one where the new suitor comes to call and the domestic stage is set to receive him, or when a small music pupil finds her lesson interrupted by the arrival of her teacher's sweetheart, or when the family sits down to sing and play. But the complications about memories of Mickey seem a little overdone to a stranger meeting the group for the first time.

The acting adds to the friendly atmosphere, with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn, and May Robson once more in the cast. Eddie Albert has added to the circle. Michael Curtis has directed with unobtrusive skill.

★ ★ ★

'Joe and Ethel Turp'

"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President" is a thoroughly engaging story, fired with a genuine warmth of humanity, and acted as forthrightly as any picture you are likely to see this season. It is a little absurd, a little fantastic, and more than a little sentimental, but under Robert B. Sinclair's friendly direction, it wins confidence and keeps hold of it most of the way.

The title, if not the shortest that could have been imagined, does roughly outline the story. Joe and Ethel Turp are a proletarian pair from Flatbush, whose Brooklynese is authentic. Their friend, Jim, the postman, has been jailed for opening a registered letter. Rebuffed by local postal officials, Ethel cajoles Joe into calling on the President for clemency.

Jim, it develops in a series of cut-backs, was merely doing a last act of devotion in screening the truth about a wayward son from a woman he had loved and lost. The son, whose letters home Jim had been writing to the mother for years, is finally killed while escaping from prison. It is the letter containing this information that Jim destroys.

The interweaving of scenes has been dexterously managed by Mr. Sinclair. The playing is excellent. Ann Sothern gives an arch portrayal of a slightly unbalanced young Brooklyn matron. William Gargan conducts himself with a proper combination of belligerence and kindliness in the role of Joe.

As Jim, Walter Brennan gives another of those consistently right performances. Lewis Stone is a benignly amused President. Marsha Hunt matures more convincingly than is usual with Hollywood's young women, and Tom Neal, Don Costello, Muriel Hutchison, and the others fill out the necessary proportions of a humorous movie. The original story was "A Call on the President."

★ ★ ★

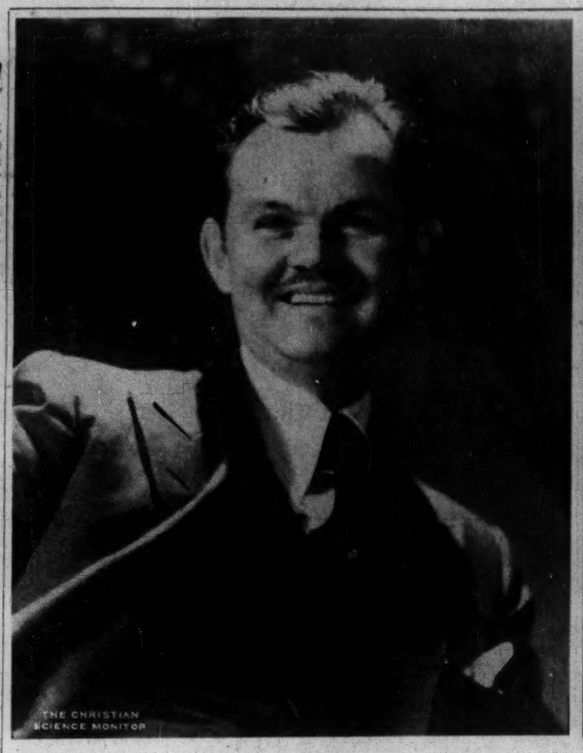
'Invisible Stripes'

Another phase of the problem of crime is under discussion in "Invisible Stripes," melodrama which brings George Raft to the screen at the Paramount and Fenway. This time he is a convict who is resolved to go straight when he is released from prison but finds that his penal record makes it hard for him to hold a job. To add to the complications, he has a younger brother who he is determined shall not follow in his footsteps.

But the youngster is rebellious and headstrong, and tempted to a career of crime. To set him up in the garage business and provide the money for him to marry, the elder brother joins a former prison pal in a series of bank robberies, withdraws from the gang, forces the youngster to identify the robbers after the latter has helped them to escape, and is shot down himself by the gangsters. The later portions of the film seem more melodramatic than ethically convincing.

Mr. Raft acts with vigor, and so does Humphrey Bogart in another of his underworld roles. William Holden is the younger brother, Jane Bryant his fiancee, and Flora Robson the mother of the two brothers. They are capable players but the film is one in which the plot tends to overshadow the characters.

"Henry Goes Arizona," the second feature on the bill, is a farcical film, which finds Frank Morgan as the inheritor of a ranch on which a distant relative had been murdered by a gang hoping to get possession of the property. But in spite of himself he manages to rout them with the aid of a small niece, played by Virginia Weidler. Guy Kibbee and Slim Summerville are among the others in the cast.



Lawrence Tibbett

To be heard with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in Sunday radiocast, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Wide World Studio

Lily Pons

To sing in Metropolitan Opera radiocast of "Lakme," NBC-Blue-WBZ, Saturday at 1:55 p. m.

News of the Screen

New York

Paramount will make four feature films in England this Spring, war or no war. For this purpose, David E. Rose, who has charge of all Paramount's production and distribution in the British Isles, has been in Hollywood contracting for the services of players. The projected productions are Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton"; "What Ho," a story about an iconoclastic young American of British stock turned loose in the land of his forebears; an adventure romance based on Arthurian legends, and a semi-biographical picture about Barney Barnato, the diamond king and an associate of Cecil Rhodes. Madeleine Carroll will leave for England soon to begin work in the first of these pictures. Paramount's British-made "French Without Tears" is now in its eighth week in London.

★ ★ ★

Merle Oberon will be starred in Warner's version of "The Constant Nymph," by Margaret Kennedy. No starting date has been set, but filming will probably begin during the winter. Miss Oberon is at present working on "We shall Meet Again," with Pat O'Brien, George Brent, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Binnie Barnes.

★ ★ ★

Fay Bainter and Gene Lockhart (as Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs) and Beulah Bondi (as Mrs. Webb) are the latest cast announcements for Sol Lesser's production of "Our Town," in which Frank Craven will play his original role of narrator. Sam Wood is directing the picture. Further casting announcements will be made next week.

★ ★ ★

Samuel Goldwyn will be in New York on Sunday next to receive from the city's film critics their award for his "Wuthering Heights" as the best picture of 1939. Mr. Goldwyn is to be the guest of honor at a reception in the Rainbow Room. While here, he will attend the opening of his latest production, "Raffles," at the Roxy Theater.

★ ★ ★

The Roxy, in the meantime, is holding over for a second week "Swanee River," the semi-biography in Technicolor of Stephen Foster. Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds, and Al Jolson are the stars. "My Old Kentucky Home," "Jeanie," "Old Black Joe," "Ring, Ring de Banjo," "The Old Folks at Home," "Oh! Susanna," "Beautiful Dreamer," and "Soirée Polka" are Foster melodies included in the score.

"Swanee River" has given the Roxy its busiest Sunday since the theater was opened in 1924, according to box office figures, which show that 40,000 people crammed their way into the theater during that day. The total of 98,207 customers for the four-day week end—Thursday through Sunday—was also a record brfeaker.

★ ★ ★

"Escape," the best-seller by Ethel Vance, has been purchased by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for a reported $60,000. The novel appeared serially in the Saturday Evening Post last summer and was later published by Little Brown & Company. No cast has been announced but the film will take a prominent place on the 1940 M-G-M schedule.

★ ★ ★

"Port of Shadows," the French film with Jean Gabin, Michel Simon, and Michele Morgan, begins an indefinite run today at the Thalia Theater . . . "Entente Cordiale," with Victor Francen and Gaby Morlay, continues through the week end at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse and the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse.

★ ★ ★

Joan Crawford is in New York for a short vacation . . . Marc Connelly, Richard Sherman, Harry Clork, Kurt Goetz, and George Froeschel have been signed to writing contracts by M-G-M . . . John Payne will have the leading role opposite Linda Darnell in "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" . . . Nelson Eddy has been signed to a new long-term contract by M-G-M.

"Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters and Gale Page, will remain for another week at the Strand Theater . . . The Music Hall has made a gigantic reproduction of the Rainbow Room for the stage show which accompanies "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton, now in its second week.

Isabel French Recital

Isabel French, soprano, will appear in a recital at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. Among the interesting features of her program are two groups of seldom-heard compositions by contemporary French composers, as well as the complete "Frauen Liebe und Leben" cycle by Robert Schumann.

New Ballet Theater To Open Tour in Boston

Plans are under way to open the prospective tour of the new Ballet Theater in Boston, at the conclusion of the New York engagement at the Center Theater, which begins Jan. 11 and is scheduled to run for at least three weeks.

Alexandre Kahn, impresario of the new organization, said yesterday he wished to make it clear that what his company of 12 choreographers and 56 dancers, as well as a large number of stage designers and composers, has to offer, is good popular entertainment, and he was quite emphatic in considering it apart from either art's or society's cachet.

Mr. Kahn, once a Boston newspaperman, and also actively connected with the former Boston Opera Company, is a Russian-born American citizen, who has spent a large part of his life in Paris, in musical and theater circles.

Malko to Conduct

Nikolai Malko, Russian conductor, a resident of Copenhagen, now visting this country, will conduct the next pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 19-20, following the orchestra's second visit to New York next week.

Nikolai Malko was a pupil of Rimsky - Korsakoff, Glazounoff, Liadoff, and Felix Mottl. He was conductor of the State Opera at St. Petersburg before the Revolution. In 1922 he founded a class in conducting at the Moscow Conservatory, and in 1925 joined the faculty of the Leningrad Conservatory. He has also been conductor of the State Philharmonic Orchestra in that city.

For 10 years past, Mr. Malko has been one of the regular conductors of the State Radio Orchestra in Copenhagen, Denmark, which gives about 25 concerts each season. He has also appeared extensively during recent seasons as guest conductor in England, Italy, central Europe, and South American cities. He has come to this country from recent Scandinavian engagements.

Mr. Malko will present the following program at the Boston concerts, and on the Thursday evening previous in Sanders Theater, Cambridge: Rossini's Overture to "La Gazza Ladra"; the First Symphony of Shostakovitch; Max Reger's Variations on a Theme of Mozart, and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien."

Alec Templeton

Alec Templeton will offer the following program in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21: Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, D minor, J. S. Bach; Chorale Prelude, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," J. S. Bach (Arranged by Hess); Sonata, C minor, "Pathétique," Beethoven; Prelude, E flat major, Rachmaninoff; "La Cathédrale Engloutie," Debussy; Nocture, D flat, Chopin; Scherzo, B flat minor, Chopin; Sonatine Ballade, "Mendelssohn Mows 'em Down," Improvisations and Impressions, and Idyl Caprice, Templeton.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

All Quiet on the Western Front—Allston (Allston).

Babes in Arms—Capitol (Arlington).

Nurse Edith Cavell—Harvard (Cambridge).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Coolidge Corner (Brookline), and Strand (Quincy).

First Love—Dorchester (Dorchester), Strand (Waverley) and Embassy (Waltham).

Drums Along the Mohawk—Jamaica (Jamaica Plain), Capitol (Somerville), and New Melrose (Melrose).

The Underpup—West Newton (West Newton).

They Shall Have Music—Rialto (Roslindale), Broadway (South Boston), and Winchester (Winchester).

Musical Score for 'Blue Bird'; Horse to Star in Salten Film

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Even musical non-initiates, it seems to this reporter (who readily confesses himself of their number) ought to be able to recognize the excellence of the musical score which Alfred Newman has composed for the new Shirley Temple picture at Twentieth Century-Fox, a free-hand screen adaptation of Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird."

Of the picture I shall have little to say. I have never particularly cared for the story; and the screen play added nothing to this almost total absence of admiration. Recently, however, I sat in Mr. Newman's office at the studio and had played back to me from records most of the background score which this young American composer has provided for the picture; and I freely predict that music lovers can see the picture with their eyes closed and still get the full value of their admission from it.

Mr. Newman has somehow caught the folk note of the picture in his music, and has been particularly fortunate in the amount and sort of melody he has been able to infuse into it—indeed, there is more than one instance in the score when the picture's demands in shortening some particularly promising bit seem to cry out for redress. Mr. Newman, however, doesn't complain.

"Motion picture musicians aren't the first to encounter that difficulty," he said. "Most of the composers, ancient and modern, worked under one sort of handicap or another, demanding a submersion of self. Mozart, Beethoven, even Bach, composed to order when the occasion demanded it."

He wasn't worried on the score of melody, anyhow, he confessed. It was in the matter of modern dissonance, he thinks, that he might have gone overboard.

"It's that sort of picture," he said. "There were so many sequences when a sort of eloquent dissonance might have been employed. But discipline, and my own preference for melody, kept me from it."

It may be of interest to musicians that Mr. Newman composed the background music for "The Blue Bird" in just 10 days, working night and day; that he eventually hopes to convert it into a suite for orchestra, and that he was simultaneously employed on musical scores—actual composition, not just arrangement—for "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" at R. K. O., "The Broadway Melody" at Metro, and three other pictures at Fox, including "Grapes of Wrath."

Some of those who recognize good motion picture music when they hear it, but who can't pick the musician's name out from the list of credits on the screen, may remember Mr. Newman as the composer of the excellent scores for "Wuthering Heights," "Young Mr. Lincoln," and "They Shall Have Music."

'Florian'

Admirers of high school horses, and of the saddle breeds which have sprung from the Arabian, will have an opportunity to see some of the famous Lippizan horses of Austria in Winfield Sheehan's picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the Felix Salten story "Florian."

Sheehan's wife is the opera star, Maria Jeritza; and to Mme. Jeritza, at the close of the Hapsburg dynasty in Austria, were given four of these famous horses whose forefathers crossed the Alps with Hannibal, helped drive the Turks out of Austria and stop Napoleon at Leipzig.

Like the Arab, the Lippizan is gentle and tractable, loves to do tricks, and is a picture of flowing motion when in action. Mme. Jeritza gave the four horses to her husband when she came to the rolling California hills to live; and with them gave the book which she hoped would help him to understand the horse—Salten's story of a Lippizan horse. The result was the picture, just completed. It is not, however, the story as Salten wrote it, for Hollywood has found it necessary to put Robert Young and Helen Gilbert and some others—including the ballerina Irina Baronova—in the picture as well, to help Florian in his first starring effort.

This is the picture, by the way, for which Director Richard Rosson was gathering shots in Austria at the famous Imperial Farm at Piber, when he was arrested by the German Government.

Speeches by President And Governor on the Air

The Week-End Dialer

There is a political and educational air to radio prospects this week end. President Roosevelt is heard on Monday in his Jackson Day dinner address. Governor Saltonstall has a message for the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Friday. Boston University begins 10-week courses arranged by its new Radio Institute.

Drama is well represented, with Helen Hayes in "Becky Sharp," Tyrone Power in "Petrified Forest," Bette Davis in "Dark Victory," and the "Great Plays" series production of "The Rivals."

For opera lovers there is the Metropolitan matinee performance of "Lakmé," with Lily Pons, while in the way of symphony music Igor Stravinsky is to conduct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, and Bernardino Molinari the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

★ ★ ★

Friday

A dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" is offered by Dorothy Gordon in the "Yesterday's Children" program. This story was chosen by John Selby, Arts Editor of the Associated Press, as the one which he enjoyed most when he was a boy. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

"One Sunday Afternoon," by James Hagan, is presented in a radio version by the Group Theater in the "Kate Smith Hour." Art Smith plays the leading role of Biff Grimes. CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Girls Will Be Brides," by Addison Simmons, is the "First Nighter" presentation. CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

The Yale Dramatic Series offers an original radio drama by Bryan Krafft's, "Morn of Plenty." Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Special attention is given to Stephen Foster's music in the "Johnny Presents" program, which includes another mystery drama by Max Marcin. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts speaks directly to the people of the Commonwealth in a talk taking the place of his annual message to the Legislature—not given this year because of the introduction of the biennial session plan. WBZ, 7:45.

Boston University's new series of 10-week radio courses, to start on Monday and to be known as "Education for Democracy" broadcasts, are described in a preliminary program. Colonial - WAAB, 9:15. Radio students who wish to enroll for the courses are invited to communicate with the Boston University Radio Institute, 178 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

★ ★ ★

Saturday

Delibes' "Lakmé," with Lily Pons in the title role, is presented by the Metropolitan Opera in its regular weekly matinee broadcast. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:55. In the supporting cast are Irra Petina, Annamary Dickey, Helen Olheim, Ezio Pinza, and Lucille Browning.

The NBC Symphony Orchestra is conducted by Bernardino Molinari, who has just made his thirty-fifth crossing of the Atlantic from Italy, where for 28 years he has conducted the Augusteo concerts in Rome. His program includes Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," Dvořák's Symphony No. 5 in E minor, and Rossini's Overture to "Semiramide." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

The "Art for Your Sake" period is devoted to the work of Thomas Hart Benton, American painter. NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Arch Oboler presents "Money, Money, Money," a play presented by the British Broadcasting Corporation last year while he was visiting England. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

The Harvard-Army basketball game is given a play-by-play description by J. Neil Stahley, Harvard freshman basketball coach. Colonial-WAAB, 9:15. This is the first of a series of games of the Harvard Eastern Collegiate League basketball series to be broadcast from the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, Mass.

Pick Malone and Pat Padgett, popular blackface comedians, join in the National Barn Dance program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

★ ★ ★

Sunday

Dramatic offerings lead in interest again this Sunday.

The Great Plays series offers Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy-drama, "The Rivals." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"The Petrified Forest," by Robert Sherwood, is presented by the Screen Guild Theater with Tyrone Power, Joan Bennett, and Humphrey Bogart. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes is presented by Orson Welles in "Becky Sharp," a radio version of parts of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." CBS-WEEI, 8.

Cary Grant appears in the "Silver Theater" production "A Romeo for Julie," a farce directed by Conrad Nagel. CBS-WEEI, 6.

Returning to the air again, the "Grand Hotel" series presents "Vengeance Is Mine," an original drama by Addison Simmons. CBS-WEEI, 1:35.

A new western series, "Double M Ranch," starring Gene Autry, singing screen star, begins. CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, is soloist in the "Sunday Evening Hour" program, which concludes with Lyman F. Brackett's setting from the Christian Science Hymnal of "Shepherd, Show Me How To Go," by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In this, Mr. Tibbett, the symphony orchestra, the mixed chorus of 26 voices, and the audience, join. CBS-WEEI, 9.

The world premiere of Domenico Savino's symphonic poem "Madrilena" and the American debut of Andor Foldes, Hungarian pianist, are features of the "Music Hall on the Air" program. With the symphony orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, M. Foldes will play the second and third movements of Beethoven's Fourth Concerto. NBC-Blue-WBZ, noon.

Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer-pianist, conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in an all-Tchaikovsky centenary concert, including the symphony No. 2 in C Minor. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Cut down to 30 minutes, the Charlie McCarthy entertainment retains Donald Dickson as soloist, and the Robert Armbruster Orchestra. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8. The next half hour is now occupied with the serial, "One Man's Family."

★ ★ ★

Monday

President Roosevelt's address at the annual Jackson Day Dinner in Washington is radiocast by three networks and tuned in at 48 similar dinners held in every State of the Union. The dinner is held each year to keynote future activities of the Democratic Party and to raise campaign funds. The President is to be introduced by Postmaster General James A. Farley. CBS-NBC-Blue-MBS-WBZ-WAAB, 10.

Chief dramatic offering on the air Monday is Cecil B. DeMille's adaptation of "Dark Victory," a play by George Brewer, Jr., and Bertram Block. Bette Davis and Spencer Tracy are the stars. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Alec Templeton, English pianist, moves to New York from Chicago to play in NBC's Studio 8H—said to be the largest in the world. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

The Curtis Institute of Music, of Philadelphia, presents Phyllis Moss, pianist, playing Beethoven's Sonata in F Minor, Op. 57. Robert Grooters, baritone, is heard in a group of lieder. CBS-WEEI, 4.

"Music in My Heart," a new musical film, is previewed in "Tune Up Time." CBS-WEEI, 8.

Catherine Carver

Last night in Jordan Hall, Catherine Carver, pianist, played the following program: Bach, Toccata in D major; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 110; Ravel, Gaspard de la Nuit (Ondine, Le Gibet, Scarbo); Brahms, Ballade, Op. 118, No. 3, Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 3, Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 6, and Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4.

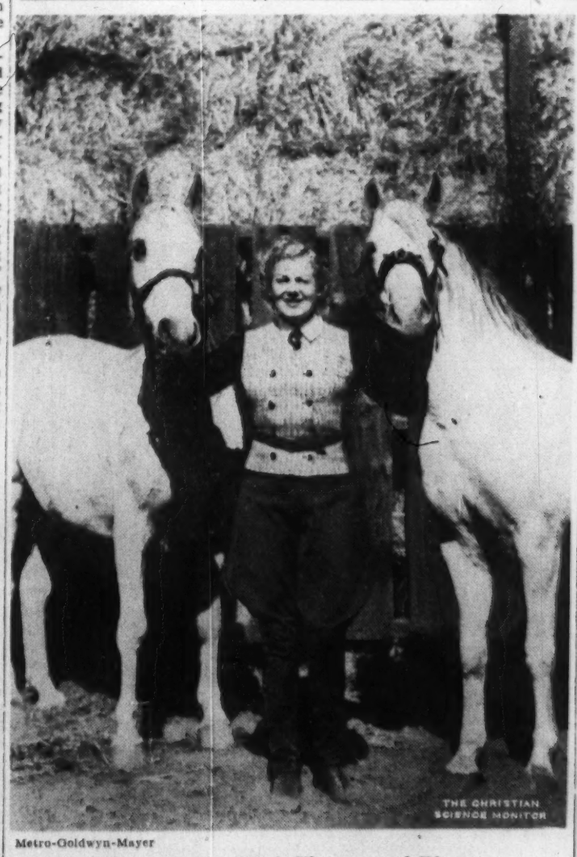
Miss Carver is not unknown to a considerable portion of the Boston musical public. She has been heard in recitals both here and in New York, but if memory is not at fault, this was her first appearance in Jordan Hall. After extensive study and some experience as a teacher of piano, she returned to Boston to win a degree from Boston University, and is now a member of the faculty in a college in North Carolina. It is no slender achievement to carry a full-time college position and simultaneously prepare a concert program.

Miss Carver has seemingly unlimited power, in fingers as well as arms and hands, thus she is placed in an advantageous position in the matter of interpretation. Her touch is crisp, and in the Bach item, her subjects were delivered with notable clarity. She does not, however, give sufficient consideration to nuance. Her Bach is technically admirable, but musically deficient. Moments of brilliance abound but poetry is absent. This evidently is Miss Carver's weakness, for it was also in evidence during the Beethoven sonata. If the pianist had allowed herself the luxury of more rubato, with a resultant revelation of the more deeply stirring emotional content of the work, her performance would have been enhanced.

Miss Carver possesses a sense of humor that was apparent more than once during the Ravel opus. Only a performer with technical ability such as hers could find it possible to reveal the imagery musically set forth by this trio of tone poems, and while the pianist might have been more flexible in her interpretation of "Ondine" (although technically her performance was admirable) the remaining pair of items found Miss Carver distinctly in the mood.

Miss Carver evidently enjoys Brahms. She places herself at the disposal of the composer and does not become over-sentimental in the performance of even his most melodious measures, and in this final group, as in a large portion of the remainder of her program, her approach leaned toward the intellectual.

G. M. S.



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Maria Jeritza With Florian and Pluto

The singer and two Lippizan stallions photographed during the filming of "Florian."

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Gratitude Gives Savor

Happy Mealtime for All—3

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first way in which a little child may be said to express gratitude is through accepting and enjoying what is given him. This is true of food as well as of other things. Unless he is receptive, even though we try to get him to say "thank you," the words lack sincerity.

If a toddler shows that he enjoys his meal, if he says it is "good," his mother is satisfied with his expression of appreciation. As he grows older it is reasonable to expect a little more from him.

As a rule, an individual appreciates a thing if he makes some effort for it. Keeping this in mind, one sees that a practical way of giving a child a background for being able to appreciate food is to teach him to help prepare the meals when he is big enough, and to wait on himself. Food reaches our tables as the result of activity on someone's part, but this activity is better understood and appreciated through having a little share in it.

Even Tots Can Help

The three-year-old can help unpack the groceries as they are brought into the kitchen. He can carry the oranges or grapefruit to the breakfast table, and he can prepare his own orange juice if mother cuts the orange. A little later he can learn to manage an egg beater and help mother make a cake. Every kitchen offers such opportunities.

Anne who was in the fifth grade and often had helped her mother with the cooking asked one day if she might prepare dinner alone. Her mother willingly agreed, but took care to help her plan a simple meal. Even so, Anne found it a lot of work and was glad to sit down when she was through. Several times later she said to her mother, "It's a lot of work to get three meals a day, isn't it?" Boys as well as girls should have a chance to reach this conclusion through actual experience.

When it comes to learning something about the sources of food and the work that is done before it reaches the kitchen, the mother in the country gives her children firsthand experience as they help care for the stock and work in the garden. The mother in the city, however, may have to content herself largely with taking the children on excursions; to an orange packing house perhaps, a canning factory, or at least the dairy and market at home. There are illustrated books, too, that give further information.

A most important factor in developing a spirit of gratitude is the attitude of the parents. A child is very responsive to the atmosphere of the home. If his father and mother freely express gratitude for what they have, the child can scarcely fail to catch their spirit.

Playing a Game

Six-year-old Jack and his mother sometimes play a game. Mother says, "I'm thinking of something I'm grateful for. Can you guess what it is? I'll give you three guesses." If Jack guesses rightly, then it is his turn. This game gives the mother an opportunity, too, to help Jack notice and appreciate, instead of just take for granted, the many things his father is doing to provide for their needs and to make their home a happy one.

Patty's mother is helping her collect pictures, stories, and poems for a "Thank-you" scrapbook. On the first page is a picture of two little girls enjoying their breakfast. There is a story of a little boy whose mother taught him that first we show we like a thing and then we say "thank you" for it. There are incidents that Patty and her mother have observed of people who expressed their thanks in pleasing ways.

In just such simple ways as these a spirit of gratitude can be awakened and encouraged.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

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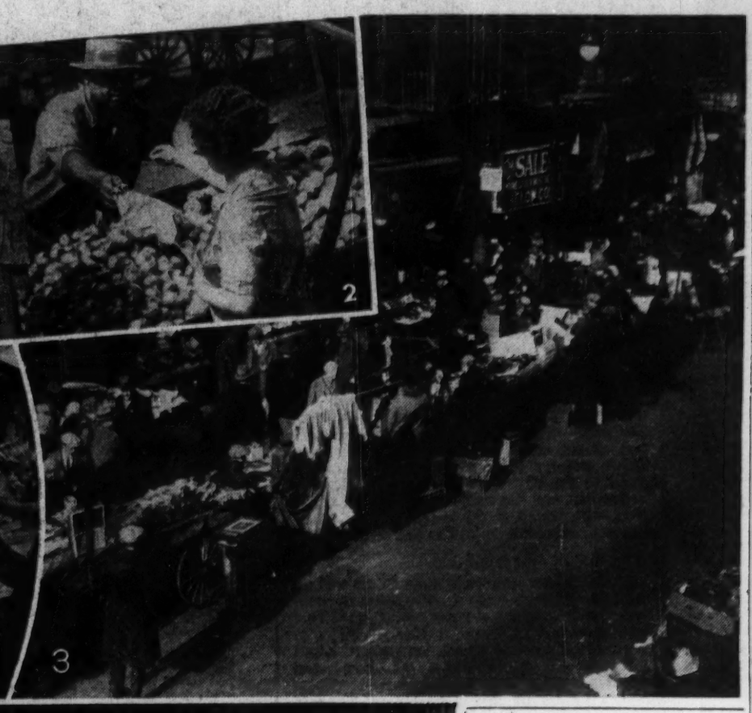


Ewing Galloway

It is with considerable regret that New Yorkers witness the passing of the city's largest open-air mart, which has been a colorful feature of the lower East Side for many years. 1—No longer will Orchard Street resound to the raucous cries of pushcart peddlers. 2 and 4—Nor will housewives bargain over curbstone barrows. 3—The opening of the Essex Street Municipal Market will replace scenes like this with more prosaic enclosed stalls.

Shopping at New York's Pushcarts Was Fun Declares a Young Housewife

New York Women Liked Pushcart Tony's Good Onions and Squashes and Regret the Abolition This Week of the Picturesque Barrow Markets

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A native Middle Westerner, I have found our tiny apartment near the East Side pushcart section of New York city an exciting adventure; and I am sorry that the picturesque pushcarts are now being replaced by modern municipal markets. To me the pushcarts are typical of this great metropolis; for where else would such a conglomeration of foods from all over the world appear? New York's population is made up of people from so many different states and countries that an infinite variety of fruits and vegetables is needed to satisfy their appetites.

Is it because some of our happiest moments come when the family sits down to share a meal that one always associates home with certain things to eat? A friend of mine in boarding school one day bought and cooked an artichoke for herself in the students' kitchen, because the dormitory menu had not included this vegetable all the time we were there. "This tastes just like home," she sighed, as she contentedly dipped the leaves in butter. I could have understood her feeling that way about corn on the cob; but an artichoke—why, I'd never seen one before!

Memories of Egypt

Another school friend of mine grew up in Egypt, the daughter of a missionary. Her favorite treat was munching dried apples, because when a child in Egypt she and her brother had been given dried apples as children here are given candy. Her grandmother had sent the precious dried fruit to her mother, who, having been reared in Pennsylvania, found not being able to buy apples the only hardship of living in Egypt. Too bad she didn't have my smiling pushcart vendor there, for he has dozens of shiny scarlet apples "for eat" and plump modest green ones "for cook!"

I have enjoyed trying to identify with a certain locality each strange product I saw on the pushcarts. To whom, I have asked myself each time, would this especial food spell home? For instance, there is the bright pulpy persimmon! I had to ask its name before I knew what it was, but to a Japanese, a Californian, or a Virginian, perhaps, it may call up visions of family and friends and of beautiful vistas with fruit trees in blossom.

Her Wares Were Typical

My husband being a New Englander and fond of the hardy root vegetables — parsnips, carrots, rutabagas, potatoes—I have been a regular customer of the peasant woman who, with a villainous knife in her thick knotted hands, sat every morning on an upturned basket paring the excess leaves from onions. She had not been in this country long, and her wares seemed typical. Home to her, no doubt, consists of a pot of beet and some red cabbage soup. One day I bought from her some snow-white turnips with lovely lavender crowns, and served them whole with fresh green peas because it reminded me of a dish which we had often had in the sorority house where I lived at college.

Everything from prosaic kale to exotic pomegranates blossomed on the New York pushcarts, according to its season. When I ran out of inspiration in planning meals, I used to slip around the corner, and in no time the carts' tempting arrays filled me with new ideas.

My pioneer nature found its outlet in experimenting with all these unusual delicacies; and as soon as I learned how to prepare one of them I served it, for better or worse, to my long-suffering husband. It was as interesting to try out these new foods as to enlarge our vocabularies with foreign words and phrases.

The Italian who sold me a slim green-striped summer squash told me how to cook it. "Peel it and cut it up," he said. "Then boil it with a little bit garlic," indicating the amount with a pinching gesture. "Mmm!" he sighed, rolling his eyes upward. "Delicious!" No doubt he felt more enthusiastic about it than we could, I thought after I tried it, because he associated it with sunny days in the "old country," which he had left when a youth. Or maybe I used too much garlic!

One rainy day in early summer as I made my way along, avoiding splashy puddles, I passed a small boy with a spray of green which he was trying to sell to a man who was grumbling about the price. Always alert to something different on the street, I gazed inquisitively. Then, suddenly, with a thrill, I knew that green stuff. It was mint! The urchin, with his innate salesman's sense, had caught the glint in my eye. He came running half a block to hold up a fragrant bouquet fresh with raindrops. "Mint, lady?"

I knew I would buy, even if it cost a dollar; but it was only good business to ask the price. "Five cents," he told me, and I carried it off—a treasure more priceless than fresh mushrooms or alligator pears. Mint! It seemed a generation since I had smelled that once-familiar odor! And now I met it again on this dirty city street! Every sniff I took carried me back over many miles to my grandmother's garden in Iowa, where on lazy summer days the bees buzzed back and forth between the larkspur and the waving stalks of mint.

The pushcarts had brought my childhood home to me, too!

Chart Your Own Handknits

2—Making the Body of the Sweater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a sweater it is customary, except in the case of a raglan sleeve, to begin at the waistline. If ribbing is desired it must be done on a smaller needle, preferably two sizes smaller than the one to be used on the body of the sweater. This is an absolute necessity to prevent the ribbing from stretching, and even though the knitting is done on a smaller needle, the original number of stitches are figured for the ribbing, and no additional swatch is made on the smaller needle.

Almost every style of sweater or blouse may be worked solid to the armhole, except those requiring a pattern stitch. Knitting a garment round and round on a circular needle obviates underarm seams and purling, both of which are considered desirable items. Also the fullness required for the bust or chest measurement may be added on the row above the ribbing. For a man the usual number of added inches required is from two to four, therefore at the ratio of seven stiches to the inch, from fourteen to thirty stitches would be added. This fullness is not noticeable and prevents increasing on the body of the sweater. For a girl or woman the average increase is in every third or fourth stitch around the one row.

These facts apply to a sweater which is open down the front, the main differences being in the need for every other row to be a purled one. For a zipper fastening it is wise to work the first four stitches on each edge in garter stitch and for a button sweater about an inch or an inch and a half in the equivalent of stitches.

Upon reaching the armhole the stitches are divided evenly except in the case of the open sweater when one half the allowance for lapping is added to the number on the fronts. The stitches for the front of the sweater may be put on a thread or stitch holder and the back then completed. Whatever the number of stitches knitted to the inch, one stitch less is the number to be cast off on each side. Thus if seven stitches are knitted to the inch, six stitches are cast off each side, then two are knitted together each side on the same number of consecutive rows, in this case on the next six knit rows.

The sweater or blouse is then worked to the shoulder. For a size 16 or 18 this would be six and a half inches measured straight up from the armhole. For a size 20 or larger, seven to seven and a half inches would be required. For a man's sweater the number of inches runs as high as eight, eight and a half, or nine, but never under eight. The shoulder is sloped by binding off two less than the number knit to the inch, at the beginning of each row. In the example of seven to the inch, five stitches would be cast off at the beginning of each row. This is continued until there are five and a half to six inches left and these stitches are bound off at one time.

Priscilla W. Davis

This is one of three articles. Part I ran December 22.

Apples and Papayas

Remember how inexpensive apples are this season, with the export trade so reduced. How grateful we should be for plenty of apples! Papayas too are appearing more and more in our markets; and many people are acquiring a taste for this tropical fruit.

Food Prices Low This Month

U. S. Markets Offer Plenty of Variety for Your Menus

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a far cry from the time when a single orange was the youngster's treasured possession and he kept it for days before he finally ate it. Now, thanks to modern methods of growing and especially to modern transportation, oranges are in all our markets in abundance. The California navel orange crop is of especially good quality this year. The flavor is excellent and the juice content high. Florida oranges are of good quality too and the price low. Florida also sends Temple oranges. They are larger than tangerines but similar to them, and may be eaten in the same fashion.

One can use oranges in many ways in the day's meals. For instance, it is easy to make a mold of jellied orange juice and serve it with chilled custard sauce and a bit of sponge cake. Or one can serve a big bowl of cut-up oranges topped with shredded coconut and sliced dates. Even the Sunday roast lamb is more tasty when garnished with large sections of orange broiled lightly in butter and sprinkled with chopped mint.

Fruit Cups and Salads

Grapefruit this season is of excellent flavor and is reasonable in price. It can be used in fruit cups and in salads—or else served for dessert, garnished with a bit of red jelly or a spoonful of stewed figs. The supply of California grapes, also, is large in the markets now. The crop was huge; and embargo has cut the exports.

Cool, dry weather has delayed the Florida strawberry crop; but strawberries are beginning to appear in the markets. They are still definitely in the luxury class, however. So now is the time to remember the quick-frozen strawberries which are available in many parts of the country. Some night when a January snow storm is in progress, serve for dessert a luscious strawberry shortcake. Blueberries, rhubarb, sliced peaches, and red raspberries are also items in this quick-frozen line. Use them now to bring a bit of summer into your drab winter menus.

Why not point up your winter menus by a more frequent use of the salad bowl? Arizona, California, and Texas are shipping bunched carrots. You can use them raw and sliced, shredded in the salad, or cooked with a butter or cream sauce. Texas beets are beginning to appear in the vegetable stalls. Onions are always a cheap vegetable and a very useful one, too. No good cook is ever without an onion! Broccoli supplies are heavy just now. And here is a good company-dinner vegetable, either served plain with a butter sauce and wedges of lemon, or with a Hollandaise or cheese sauce.

Pork prices are extremely low. And while this is not so good for the hog producers, it is an aid to the housewife planning low-cost meals. Roast shoulder of pork, stuffed with a corn bread or sage dressing and served with scalloped apples, makes a dinner which your family will greet with enthusiasm.

Crown of Pork

For a very special company dinner this month, order from the butcher a crown of pork. The rib sections of two loins are used to make a crown. The chop bones are trimmed and the backbone trimmed off. Then the two sections of ribs are bent to half-circles and fastened together. After the crown has been roasted, the center may be filled with mashed potatoes, mashed turnips or well-seasoned squash. Serve raw-cranberry orange relish with this dinner.

There's one line of staples in the grocery stores that should be used frequently at this time of year. Dried beans, peas, and lentils are inexpensive and high in food value. They are real pinch-hitters for meat. Serve beans or peas, baked for hours, with a generous slab of salt pork. Save the ham bone and use it in a bean or pea soup. A plate of golden brown corn cake and a bowl of green salad are good accompaniments to pea soup. This is a most plebeian meal; but it's surprising how many people like it.

Burnett's pure VANILLA
Favorite for ninety-four years . . . Burnett's is still the single pure vanilla preferred across the nation to flavor cakes, frostings, desserts and candies.

For the Garden Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new edition of F. F. Rockwell's "Around the Year in the Garden" (Macmillan Co., New York, $3) will be welcome to many who have not known about this excellent and practical volume. Generously supplied with photographs and diagrams, it is built for the amateur, and contains 52 chapters, one for each week in the year. In addition to definite suggestions for garden work week by week, it also carries useful little articles such as those on choosing garden tools, how to grade, how to make things with cement, etc. The home gardener who follows this book faithfully around the seasons should find that his garden improves through expert organization and guidance. Mr. Rockwell as a sort of "retained counsel" cannot but help any garden situation.

One reason why upholstery frays is because soil and grit grind the threads. Exposed spots get the worst wear, of course. That is why sofas and chairs, as well as rugs, carpets and draperies, should be vacuum-cleaned regularly.

All-America Winners

Petunias Lead the List Sweet Peas Follow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blizzards may bluster outside; but when January comes your inveterate gardener provides himself with pencil and paper, snuggles down in a big easy chair with his toes on the hearth, and is soon lost in the dreams conjured up by the new nursery catalogues.

The hottest news concerns the All-America winners, flowers and vegetables. You remember that these are picked every year by an All-America Selections Council, after the seeds have been raised in trial grounds in various parts of the United States. Your favorite seedsman will have them if you order quickly.

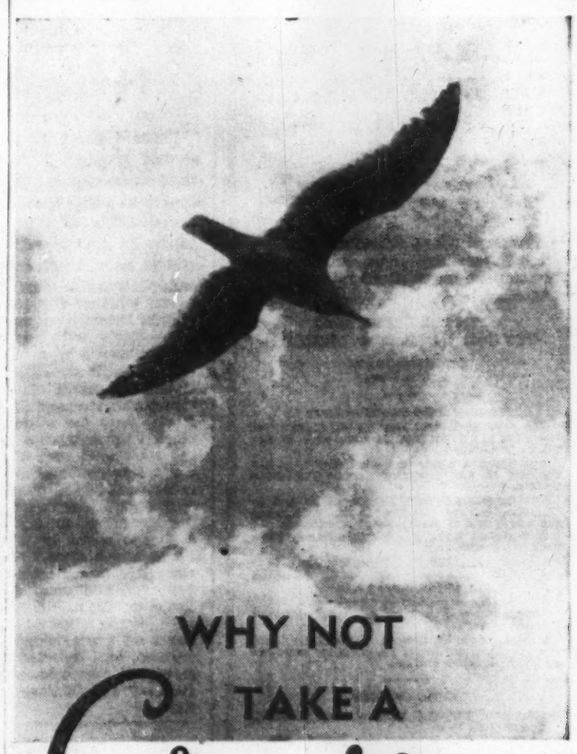
Petunias lead the list for 1940, followed by a new race of Sweet Peas, and a new dwarfed Ageratum. The most exciting petunia is "Glow," a compact dwarf of the Rosy Morn type, a glowing bright rose-red with lighter throat. Cream Star is another winner, a long season bloomer of the same compact type, and comes very true from seed. Its white flowers are bluntly star-shaped, with an overlying cream star.

* * *

If you raise Sweet Peas you now have several new ones to try. A new Spring-Flowering class is offered, coming between the Earlies and the Spencers. Rose pink leads the list, the color of Giant Rose of the Earlies, rose-pink on a white ground. Another is called Blue, and is similar to Mariner of the Earlies. A third bears the name Lavender, and is the color of Memory of the Earlies. This new group will eventually produce more names and colors, and is especially recommended to our Southern readers because of its heat-resisting qualities. It is also good for greenhouse culture.

One more this time, and the rest will be divided in this column next week. If you are fond of Scabiosa, and, like all the rest of us, are always searching for blue flowers, you will welcome the new Heavenly Blue. It is of a new rounded bush form, less than two feet tall, and bears a profusion of azure blue flowers. The flowers are smaller than those of the taller varieties, and have shorter stems, but they are fully double, very high-crowned and almost ball-like in appearance. They don't need staking, and they produce a quantity of blooms until October.

A Friday Garden Column



A cruise in southern waters may be the happy answer to your quest for just the thing to do. Warm breezes blowing over sapphire seas—ports of call that teem with exotic activity—days and nights on shipboard with congenial companions. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offers a wide choice of winter cruises.

The Home Forum

Japanese Journey

THE LITTLE electric train was in such a hurry that it hardly gave us time to squeeze our bags on board in Kobe station, and to hurl three ten-*sen* pieces, with holes in the middle, at our porter. His grinning face, with the big gold teeth shining under his red cap, was whisked out of sight in a second, and we were speeding on through the outskirts of the busy port.

As we moved farther out, we were glad to leave behind that semi-Western stamp which neutralizes, not without insipidity, the big commercial cities on which the Japanese have laid modernizing hands. On either side, the lines of small neat suburban homes flashed past. Many of them, exactly alike, stood regimented in the sort of identical rows which the English call "terraces." There was a look of unreality about them, to eyes used to the solider mud huts in China. It seemed as if a child might have put together their small tile roofs and the sliding partitions of latticed paper, through which babies could—and do—so easily poke a finger. Each of the little houses was like a playhouse, with its miniature garden—a few square feet of earth inside the wooden gate, just big enough for child-sized people to enjoy. But in each dooryard, a young pine had been planted with angular grace, giving a Japanese-print character to every sloping roof. And whenever a kimono-clad child or gossiping mother had left the gate open, we could see a Lilliputian vista of rocks and small low shrubs growing mossily around the door. Even the colored kimono hung up to dry in the upper windows of each little "box," or the face of a young girl looking down, had a decorative quality, as if they had been placed there with the same detailed artfulness. Rows and rows of toy houses with flower-pot gardens—they seemed to us.

* * *

Among them, a larger house would now and then stand out like a parent structure, with its tile roof at varied levels, balanced to fit the slopes, and the greens of different trees patchworked over the wall. Or we would pass the peaked eaves of a temple, accented by the squared-off shadow of a *tori*-arch and the cool gray lines of the stone lanterns. For a little while, the slums passed by—the real slums, shabby as splintery piles of old kindling wood. Even here, one saw small patchwork efforts at beauty—a few potted plants on a window sill, or an undernourished shrub trying to grow by the door. Most of the houses of the poor, though extremely cheap and frail, were incredibly neat, fitting into the conscientiously pretty pattern of Japan. Everywhere was the same prim little effort at order and seemliness.

Soon the gaps between the small streets widened, showing squares of green. The interspersed factories grew fewer. The city thinned into the country. The floor of the world became brilliant with the wet green of the rice paddies. Little huts, with roofs of deep thatch or of tile, broke into the corners of the watery rectangles. And between the rows, the farm women worked beside their husbands—weeding, perhaps, while the men pushed the small crooked wooden ploughs. There was a rhythm to their shapes moving there in the dark kimonos with the sleeves tucked up, and the heads covered with white rags, or pointed straw hats, or both. They did not even look up at the passing train.

* * *

The children had more time to gape at it, waving and crying out shrilly. Some of them were wading in the shallow canals, made for irrigation. A few rowed in little gay boats in a small-town park which we passed. Little girls in skimpy foreign-style dresses and wooden clogs; little boys in small foreign suits and tennis shoes; barefoot babies in kimonos—the pattern of treble voices dwindled away into the small train's rattle as they were left behind.

We noticed that here, in a country where public education is so widespread, there were few children working in the fields—conspicuously few, in comparison to the armies of illiterate child-workers in China. Women, however, were numerous in every farmland scene. We passed a row of girls hoeing against the lacy screen of a bamboo grove—all lifting their faces with a single movement toward the train.

* * *

Once we craned out to admire a handsome oleander bush, pink beside a shabby brown shack. Above it, a crow trod the air on its black wings. A small village skimmed past, each of the thatched roofs fluted with a rippled line; sometimes the eaves were scalloped, sometimes the rooftrees. We noticed the lack of chimneys in this land where, even in the chilly winter, most of the heat comes from small round charcoal braziers. A flapping of purple motion caught our glance; it came from the upper veranda of the largest house, where a woman was folding up a kimono with precise and practiced gestures.

The bamboo hills were closing about us, thicker and more numerous. Beyond them, far vaster hills—big as mountains, almost—made a powerful green bulwark around the sky. A horizon of roofs was punctuated with the peaks of pagodas, with the tall double silhouettes of *tori*-arches. The train moved through a clutter of little shaded huts. The wheels clicked more slowly on the rails. Passengers reached for their bundles, valises, umbrellas. A city enclosed us—but not the factory-dulled atmosphere of a modern Japanese commercial metropolis. We had reached the quaint and beautiful old capital, Kyoto.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

The Tent

The finest tent I ever found
Was where the spruce boughs touched the ground
Beneath their glistening weight of snow,
With warmth and fragrance held below.

It was a tent no one could make—
Perfection of each feathery flake
Piled on perfection bright and deep!
It was a tent no one could keep.

And, looking in, I saw a place
Of wonder in a little space;
And, from that stillness, looking out,
I saw a shining world about.

It was a tent that could not stay—
The wind would brush its light away
And, under touches of the sun,
The jewels would drop, the crystal run.

The dark, resilient boughs would shift
Their snowy burdens soon—and lift—
But something lingers, if, at dawn,
You come before the tent is gone.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

House-Warming

WHEN I CAME to build my chimney I studied masonry. My bricks being second-hand ones required to be cleaned with a trowel, so that I learned more than usual of the qualities of bricks and trowels. The mortar on them was fifty years old, and was said to be still growing harder; but this is one of those sayings which men love to repeat whether they are true or not. Such sayings themselves grow harder and adhere more firmly with age, and it would take many blows with a trowel to clean an old wiseacre of them. . . . I filled the spaces between the bricks about the fireplace with stones from the pond shore, and also made my mortar with the white sand from the same place. I lingered most about the fireplace, as the most vital part of the house. Indeed I worked so deliberately, that though I commenced at the ground in the morning, a course of bricks raised a few inches above the floor served for my pillow at night. I took a poet to board for a fortnight about those times, which caused me to be put to it for room. He brought his own knife, though I had two, and we used to scour them by thrusting them into the earth. He shared with me the labors of cooking. I was pleased to see my work rising so square and solid by degrees, and reflected that, if it proceeded slowly, it was calculated to endure a long time.—From "Walden," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to The Christian Science Monitor

"FAWN": *A Bronze by Anna Hyatt Huntington*

BORN IN CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, Anna Hyatt Huntington has achieved distinction as an outstanding American sculptor. She is best known, perhaps, for her equestrian statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, in New York City. She combines knowledge with keen observation, and has the ability to communicate her plastic ideas with strength and freedom. She is also noted for her portrayal of animals, of which this fawn is a good example.

These Things Remain

THE SMELL OF the apple loft at home is a newly recollected pleasure now, for it reminds one of the old, well-loved things that remain.

Nothing can take away the sparkle from the early morning grass. There are still countless lovely things to see: the effortless grace of sea gulls poised in the breath of an eddy; firelight mirrored in a silver teapot; fairy castles in red glowing embers; the frost glistening on the trees. There is the delight of roasting chestnuts, the soft feel of fur, the smell of the woods.

* * *

There still remains the cheerfulness of workers; the saucy camaraderie of the policeman on his beat. There is still the fun of finding and buying ridiculous things, such as absurd china animals, because they remind you of members of the family; the pleasure of bringing home flowers because you know that someone will love them.

There is still music and rhythm; old tunes and old favorites. There are still old books and new. Voices that sing and violins that speak.

Daffodils will still grow in the spring, violets shyly peep forth. The squirrel will awake and wrinkle his funny little nose in an effort to remember where he stored his last food.

The fish still play in the quiet pools; the stag still surveys the moorland with a majesty he alone can command. The birds still twitter and busily seek their food, unaware of turmoil about them.

Nothing can take away the pleasure of seeing joy, happiness, and tranquillity reflected in the eyes of the old.

* * *

There is still the joy and beauty of a garden. The pleasure of battling against the wind, the feel of sharp clear rain against one's face; the sudden twitching of a rabbit's nose as one watches for his sudden pop into his hole.

There are the ducks, as greedy as ever, unaware of "rationing." The wintry sun still makes green and blue jewelry of their feathers. The swans are as graceful as ever and as arrogant. The pigeons puff out their dove-gray chests—gray, the color of tranquillity.

* * *

Nothing can change the fact that your terrier regards you with boundless affection and delights in welcoming you back after even a brief absence. He knows naught of politics. You need no pact to keep his allegiance; no one can alter his opinion of you.

Yes, there is still home and faith and love.

E. M.

Twilight Over a Volga Town

THE VOLGA was not what I had expected it would be like—what place is? I had imagined a vast expanse of water in an illimitable plain, instead of which there was a broad, brown river, with green shelving though not steep banks, wooded with birch trees and fir trees and many kinds of shrubs; sometimes the banks consisted of sloping pastures and sometimes of cornfields. In the evening we arrived at Yaroslav, a picturesque little city on the top of a steep bank. All day long the sky had been grey and heavy, with long, piled-up clouds, but the sun, as it set, made for itself a thin strip of gold between the grey masses, and when it had sunk, the masses themselves glinted like armour, and the strip became a stretch of pure and luminous twilight. In the twilight the town was seen at its best. I went ashore and walked about the streets of the quiet city; a sleepy town, with trees and grass everywhere (the trees dark in the twilight); the houses low, two-storied, and painted white, with pale green roofs, ghostlike in the dusk, ornamented with pilasters, eighteenth-century and Empire arches and arcades. Every now and then one came across a church with gilt minarets glistening in what remained of the sunset. The whole was a symphony in dark green, white, and lilac (the sky was lilac by now). The shops were shut, the houses shuttered, the passers-by few. The grass grew thick on the cobble-stones. I wandered about thinking how well Vernon Lee would seize on the *genius loci* of this sleepy city, dreaming in the lilac July twilight, with its alternate vistas of luminous white houses and dark glooms of trees. How she would extract the spirit of the place, and find the exact note in other places which it corresponded with, whether in Gascony, or Tuscany, or Bavaria; and I reflected that all I could do would be to say I had seen Yaroslav—I had walked about it—and that it was a picturesque city. —From "The Puppet Show of Memory," by MAURICE BARING. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Aniž byl—ještо by se poklesl"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ŽALMISTA ZPÍVAL o slávě Hospodinově a o Jeho dobrotě, jak byly dosvědčeny ochranou a podporou poskytovanou Izraelským, když putovali z Egypta do zaslíbené země, a tato slova přinášejí útěchu hledajícím všech dob (Žalm 105:24, 37): "Rozmnožil Bůh lid svůj náramně, a učinil, aby silnější byl nad nepřátely své. . . . Tedy vyvedl své s stříbrem a zlatem, aniž byl v pokoleních jejich, ještо by se poklesl."

Zda není upřímnou touhou každého křesťana, aby přemohl slabost mravní odvahou a duchovní silou? Síla přichází od Boha; a světlem, jež Křesťanská Věda vrhá na Bibli, vidíme, že síla je prokazatelná v lidské zkušenosti. Rodové právo člověka jest nadvláda.

Nemoc, choroba, válka, ničení—zla všeho druhu—povstávají z věření, že člověk je hmotný. Toto mylné věření je podkladem strachu, hrabivosti, nepoctivosti, své-vůle, sebe-lásky, samo-spravedlnosti, chtíče, zlého myšlení a zoufalství, právě tak jako hmotných tak zvaných zákonů, které vrcholí v chorobě a smrti.

Pravda, že člověk je duchovní, převrací falešný pojem a tak zvané zákony hmoty. Tím je rodové právo člověka na nadvládu—jeho povznesenost nad hříchem a nemocí—zjeveno. Mary Baker Eddy říká v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 231): "Míti se za povýšeného nad hříchem, poněvadž Bůh vás učinil nad ním povýšenými a vládne člověku, jest pravou moudrostí;" a pokračuje: "Míti se za povýšeného nad nemocí a smrtí jest rovněž moudré a jest v souhlase s božskou Vědou."

Duchovní sílu si osvojíme rozjímáním o přirozenosti a považe Boží a přiváděním myšlenek a činů do souhlasu s Jeho zákonem. Boj jest zcela ve vlastním vědomí a milost Boží jest dostatečnou výzbrojí k zajištění úspěchu v přemáhání zlých věření.

Je-li správný myslitel postaven tváří v tvář nemoci, tvrdí radostně a s porozuměním, že duchovní člověk není nemocen, ježto nesoulad neexistuje v Boží tvorbě. Člověk jest duchovní, jest zrcadlení nekonečného Ducha, a proto nemůže být nemocen. Spočívá-li nesnáz v naší zkušenosti v nedostatku všeho, co potřebujeme, budeme se vážně a pokorně tázati, jak by mohl nedostatek existovati, když veškerý prostor jest naplněn Bohem. Duchovní ideje jsou vždy po ruce. Tyto ideje jsou hmatatelné a upotřebitelné v denní zkušenosti. Jest denně dokazováno tisíci hledajícími po celém světě, že duchovní ideje naplňují lidskou potřebu.

Jistá žena, od níž bylo požadováno mnoho času a výkonnosti, trpěla po jistou dobu nervovým vyčerpáním a ke konci každého pracovního dne hledala v hmotném odpočinku sílu pro práci příštího dne. Rozuměla ponékud Křesťanské Vědě, a náhle se probudila k faktu, že její pravá potřeba spočívala spíše v duchovní síle, než ve hmotném odpočinku. Její vážná modlitba o světlo byla zodpovědna verší v Písmu shora uvedenými: "Učinil, aby silnější byl nad nepřátely své;" a stanovením, že nebyl "v pokoleních jejich, ještо by se poklesl". S těmito slovy v myšlence počala uvažovati o duchovním stanovisku a sledovala radostně tento směr. Objasnilo se ji, že v jejím případě vlastní "nepřátelé" byla věření, že byla zatížena mnohými úkoly, nedostatek radosti ve vykonávání toho, co vykonati měla a věření, že byla zodpovědna za ukojení potřeb své rodiny. Tyto omyly byly postupně všechny popřeny, a její myšlenky byly zaplaveny útěchou a jistotou, které doprovázejí příliv duchovní síly. Uzdravení bylo okamžité, a žena pozvedla se silná a svobodná.

V lidské zkušenosti nemůžeme uniknouti jistým oprávněným odpovědnostem vůči svému okolí. Rodiče jsou povinni péči a moudrým zaopatřením svým dětem, a děti jsou povinny láskyplnou pozorností a uctou svým rodičům. Všichni jsme svým dílem zodpovědní za udržování moudré lidské správy v domácnosti, ve škole, v kostele, ve státě neb v národě. Avšak pravá odpovědnost nemá v sobě nepravého pojmu břemene. Ve skutečnosti jest Boží dílo již vykonáno, a naším úkolem jest připraviti své myšlenky pro rozvinutí Jeho úplného a dokonalého plánu. Konáme-li svou práci radostně, jest zřejmo, že se učíme klásti odpovědnost tam, kam náleží—do Mysli, milujícího Otce-Matky Boha, jehož péče o dítky nikdy neselhává.

V jazyce Písma jest radost a síla často slučována. V knize Nehemiášově se vypravuje, že lid se shromáždil, aby slyšel čísti "z knihy zákona Božího", a "plakal všecken lid, když slyšeli slova zákona." Potom řekl jim Nehemiáš: "Den tento zajisté jest svatý Pánu Bohu našemu; protož nermut'tež se, nýbrž radost Hospodinova budiž síla vaše."

Radost provází porozumění, že Bůh jest Vše, a že není žádného kromě Něho. Putování Izraelských pouští zobrazuje putování každého jednotlivce ze hmotných věření do duchovního porozumění. Právě tak, jak Bůh udržoval Izraelské v jejich zkoušce, tak dá i nám duchovní sílu dostačující pro každou potřebu.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Largo

Welcome the snow tonight—
Welcome the glowing mist of it
as a car slides by.
The stillness will soothe you,
And the softness of footsteps.
Laugh through the moving gloom,
And let ice turn to fire on your cheeks—
Welcome the snow!

JANE CAPEN

This Was a College Concert in an Earlier Day

A NOTICE WAS written and posted up about the college yard, announcing that "Mr. and Mrs. Smith, from Philadelphia, would give a vocal concert" on such a night, "to consist of a great variety of songs and duets, sentimental and comic." I had but nine cents remaining of my five dollars, and with this sum I purchased oil sufficient to set a large lamp burning in the centre of a school room which I had rented for the proposed concert. . . . Just as I was about shutting up the room in despair, one young gentleman came to the door, handed me half a dollar, and walked in. "What! Nobody here yet?" "Not yet." "Any tickets sold?" "Don't know—probably—left some for sale at the hotel." "Never mind—I'll go and rouse up the boys"; and off he went. I called a lad who was loitering about the door and dispatched him with the half dollar to purchase candles.

The room lit up, I began to be haunted by misgivings that we should have no audience, and that I should be required to refund the half dollar to the young man who had gone to rouse the boys. I was soon relieved from my suspense, however, for the young collegian returned with a dozen of his fellow students.

Seeing I had no doorkeeper, my first customer proposed to take that office, advising me to go and prepare myself for the performance, as the house would soon be full. Most readily accepting his services, I retired into the little closet set apart for our dressing-room, where my wife was awaiting my coming with trembling anxiety. Soon I heard a great stir in the room—moving of benches, rustling of silk, opening of windows, and all the indications of people gathering. At length our volunteer doorkeeper came sweating to our closet and announced that he believed "they had all come." We commenced our concert, and our eyes were gladdened with the sight of a room full of joyous-looking persons of both sexes, fanning themselves for dear life. The concert went off finely, notwithstanding it was exclusively vocal. When it was concluded, our amateur doorkeeper made his returns, and we found ourselves in possession of the very handsome sum—in our circumstances—of forty-seven dollars—quite a fortune!—From "The Actor's Heritage," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Not one feeble person"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST SANG of the glory of the Lord and of His goodness as evidenced in the protection and sustenance afforded the Israelites when they journeyed from Egypt to the promised land, and these words bring comfort to seekers of all time (Psalms 105:24, 37): "He increased his people greatly; and made them stronger than their enemies. . . . He brought them forth with silver and gold: and there was not one feeble person among their tribes."

Is not the earnest desire of every Christian to overcome feebleness with moral courage and spiritual strength? Strength comes from God; and through the light which Christian Science throws on the Bible it is seen that strength is demonstrable in human experience. Man's birthright is dominion.

Sickness, disease, war, destruction—evils of every kind—arise from the belief that man is material. This erroneous belief is the basis of fear, greed, dishonesty, self-will, self-love, self-righteousness, lust, evil thinking, and despair, as well as of material so-called laws, which ultimate in disease and death.

The truth that man is spiritual reverses false sense and so-called laws of matter. Thus is man's birthright of dominion—his superiority to sin and sickness—revealed. Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 231), "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom;" and she continues, "To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science."

We lay hold of spiritual strength by contemplation of the nature and character of God, and by bringing thoughts and deeds into conformity with His law. The battle is wholly within one's own thinking, and the grace of God is sufficient equipment to ensure success in overcoming evil beliefs.

When confronted with sickness the right thinker joyously and understandingly affirms that spiritual man is not sick, since no discord exists in God's creation. Man is spiritual, the reflection of infinite Spirit, and therefore cannot be sick. If the difficulty in one's experience is lack of needful supply, he will seriously and humbly question how lack can exist when all space is filled with God. Spiritual ideas are ever at hand. These ideas are tangible and usable in daily experience. It is being proved daily by thousands of seekers all over the world that spiritual ideas meet the human need.

A woman who had many demands on her time and strength suffered for some time from nervous exhaustion, and at the close of each working day sought in material rest to gain strength for the work of the following day. She had some understanding of Christian Science and eventually awakened to the fact that her real need was for spiritual strength rather than for material rest. Her earnest prayer for light was answered by the Scriptural passage quoted above, "He . . . made them stronger than their enemies;" and the statement that "there was not one feeble person among their tribes." With these words in thought, she began to reason from the spiritual standpoint and pursued this course joyously. It became evident to her that in her case the specific "enemies" were the beliefs that she was burdened by many tasks, a lack of joy in doing what was hers to do, and the belief that she was responsible for meeting the needs of her family. One by one these errors were denied, and the comfort and assurance that accompany the influx of spiritual strength flooded her thought. The healing was immediate, and she arose strong and free.

In human experience one cannot escape certain rightful responsibilities toward those around him. Parents owe care and wise provision to their children, and children owe loving attention and respect to their parents. All have responsibility for their part in supporting wise human government in home, school, church, state, or nation. But true responsibility does not include a false sense of burden. In reality, God's work is already done, and it is for us to prepare our thought for the unfoldment of His complete and perfect plan. When we do our work joyously, it is evident that we are learning how to place responsibility where it belongs—in Mind, the loving Father-Mother God, whose care for His children never fails.

In Scriptural language joy and strength are frequently linked. In the book of Nehemiah it is related that the people gathered together to hear the reading from "the book in the law of God," and "all the people wept, when they heard the words of the law." Then Nehemiah said to them, "This day is holy unto our Lord: neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

Joy accompanies the understanding that God is All, and that there is none beside Him. The journey of the Israelites through the wilderness typifies the mental journey of each individual out of material beliefs into spiritual understanding. Even as God sustained the Israelites in their trial, so will He give us spiritual strength sufficient for every need.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Treasures Three

The long clean line of the hills,
The green mystery of a willow tree,
And the song of a child swinging beneath a flowering cherry tree.

JOYCE MACMASTER

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940

Forkless Fish Rule to Extend To Other Ports

U. S. Food Inspector announces Boston ban on three-tined instrument will become national.

With a strike threatened among Boston's fish handlers over a City Health Department ruling forbidding the use of three-tined forks for unloading the catch, C. C. Sullivan, Chief Inspector of the New England District of the U. S. Food and Drug Division, announced today that the new regulation would be extended to every port in the country.

The Food and Drug Division had long been endeavoring to introduce more sanitary handling of fish, Mr. Sullivan said, in making his announcement.

Reaffirmed Order

At a meeting yesterday with Boston fish interests and fish handlers to work out ways and means of adjusting the controversy, Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney, Director of the Health Department of the City of Boston, reaffirmed his original order of Dec. 18 that forbade the use of the three-tined fork as unsanitary. He said the order, which had been suspended on Dec. 18 when the fish handlers struck in protest, would be put into effect permanently next Monday.

Dr. Mullowney, however, conceded that he knew of "no specific instance where infection or other injury to health" had resulted from the use of the three-tined forks, but joined with Mr. Sullivan, the Federal food regulator, in declaring that their purpose was to improve the quality of the fishery products.

Statements Denied

Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, charged that "neither the Health Department of the City of Boston, nor anyone else can demonstrate that anyone has been made ill, or his health injured, because of the use of pitchforks, which have been in use more than 300 years."

The chief objectors to the pitchforkless method of unloading at Boston were the fish handlers who are paid on the basis of the amounts of fish they remove from the holds of vessels. Union spokesmen held that many more hours would be required to unload the same amount of fish if they were required to unload by hand methods or with one-tined forks, later permitted by Dr. Mullowney's order.

Other Objections

Additional objection was made to the new handling rule by fishing interests who claimed that the order was discriminatory toward the port of Boston since other fishing centers were allowed to continue with the old methods.

A walkout of fish handlers was rumored and said to be set for Monday, which is the day for the greatest "handle" of the catch. The handlers struck for three hours last month when the order was originally promulgated. Then the order was temporarily suspended by the Boston Health Department. On Mondays the amount of catch handled at the Fish Pier is estimated at approximately 2,000,000 pounds.

Airports Needed, Board Declares

Asserting that Massachusetts has only one airport suitable for all-year, day and night operations, the State Aviation Commission in its year end report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today flatly stated that only a dozen of the State's 39 airfields can properly be called airports.

The report, noting considerable strides in both private and commercial aviation during 1939, discloses that the number of student pilots—doubtless because of stimulation by the Federal Government—jumped from 261 on Jan. 1, 1939, to 1,447 on Nov. 30, 1939.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder at night; moderate shifting west becoming west or northwest and increasing to fresh winds. Lowest temperature tonight near 12 degrees.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight and Saturday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow tonight probably clearing Saturday morning; slightly colder Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming strong west or northwest over south portion, and fresh north or northwest winds over north portion late tonight; overcast weather with light snow tonight; Saturday broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	New Orleans	41	41
Chicago	-3	-4	New York	23	23
Denver	23	23	Norfolk	32	31
Reno	21	20	Philadelphia	25	22
Kansas City	-7	-7	St. Louis	-9	-9
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	51
Miami	63	61	Washington	28	24
Minneapolis	-6	-7			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 5.
B—Minimum, Jan. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:01 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 8:23 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m.

Light Fall of Snow Forecast for Tonight

Light snow is forecast for tonight by the Weather Bureau. Clearing weather will follow with slightly colder weather tomorrow. Sunday will be cloudy and warmer.

Lowest temperature recorded in New England last night was 10 below zero in northern Vermont. Boston recorded 17 degrees above last night, while outlying cities and towns were chilled from 14 to 15 degrees above.

First Drive Of Community Fund Opens

Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund campaign got under way today with a preliminary gifts campaign among wealthier citizens, as part of the goal of $4,625,000 which was set last night by Francis Gray, General Chairman of the Fund, as the 1940 objective, at a preliminary dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel. This preliminary drive precedes the short 16-day campaign to obtain funds from the general public which will be launched at a general mass meeting at Mechanics Building on Jan. 22.

The 1940 goal, $125,000 more than has ever been raised in the seven preceding years of the Fund, was held by Mr. Gray as the necessary support for 175 religious, charitable and social agencies which participate in the Fund.

Before a group of 1,000 prominent Boston citizens Mr. Gray pointed out that the Community Fund aids various types of agencies in 46 cities and towns in the Greater Boston area. Explaining the raising of 1940's Fund total, Mr. Gray said that Greater Boston agencies spend about $14,000,000 annually. Of this vast sum, he said, they receive about $9,200,000 from endowments, from miscellaneous income and from beneficiaries who can afford to pay. From the Community Federation, he added, they receive about $4,250,000. This leaves a deficit of over $500,000.

"This deficit is met by agencies which have unrestricted capital funds by drawing on those funds," Mr. Gray told his audience. By those who have no such funds—and they are many, while funds of others are fast diminishing—the deficit is met in the only way possible. That is by skimping on upkeep and by curtailing services, which you and I do not want curtailed.

"The money that is needed is not for frills; it is not for expansion," Mr. Gray said. "It is to prevent curtailment. It is to keep open the doors from which come health and happiness and encouragement to thousands of men and women, boys and girls."

Mr. Gray said that "60 leaders, men and women who are giving unlimited time and energy and thought to the Campaign, have increased their contribution by an average of over 16 per cent."

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation of Boston, in the keynote speech, said:

"We have proved, as 500 other cities have proved, that central financing was the best, the only method of supporting our charities. In these five years it has become clear that the people of our country intend that starvation here is a thing of the past, and that all who are not criminals are entitled to some degree of safety and comfort."

Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, the third speaker, emphasized that 22 per cent of the Fund goes for the help of children and youth. About 7,000,000 boys and girls depend upon public charity for their maintenance, he said, the children of families on relief.

"If the race marches forward on the feet of little children and we as a people continue to put off until better times things which should be done today, what of the future of America?" he queried. The speaker called the Community Fund "the democratic way" for charity.

Another speaker was the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of the Episcopal Diocese of Boston. Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston rose briefly in tribute to his work in city channels. Harry Marshard's Orchestra played during the dinner after which the Community Federation motion picture, "By the People, For the People" was shown. The Copley Plaza Hotel received the thanks of the Campaign for its "generous co-operation" in connection with the dinner.

City Councilor Sentence Stayed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Charles S. Albert, former President of the Common Council, was found guilty by Superior Court Judge W. C. Giles of seeking gratuities and being interested personally in a contract upon which he voted as public official. Judge Giles imposed three sentences of three months each at hard labor in the House of Correction, to be served consecutively, on three counts in two indictments.

Because of questions of law, and because there was no precedent in Massachusetts Supreme Court decisions, Judge Giles granted a stay of sentence and accepted a defense motion that there was reasonable doubt. The case will go to the State Supreme Court.

Consumers Try To Win Control Of Milk Trade

Price-fixing efforts of Massachusetts Board arouse groups—Co-op system is objective.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Spurred into militant action by recent attempts of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to extend its price-fixing powers to the handling of low-cost milk distributed to families on relief, powerful consumer groups throughout the Commonwealth were today uniting on a bold plan designed to shift the balance of control over New England's $150,000,000 milk business into the hands of the consumer.

The first step toward releasing the local milk industry from "the dictatorial control of the Milk Control Board" was taken by the Consumers Institute of Massachusetts today with the dispatching of investigators to the New York milkshed to study the setup of a nonprofit company known as the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative. Under this setup, which Massachusetts groups intend to copy, selected grocers are offered the opportunity of handling milk as "agents of the co-operative."

Simultaneously, the Greater Boston Committee on Milk, representing both labor and consumer, reported the drafting of a petition to the Control Board seeking a hearing on the present resale milk prices termed by the Committee "too high" for the best interests of industry as well as consumer.

The Committee declared that the Board's attempt to increase handling charges for relief milk were generally characteristic of the maintenance of high price levels in many parts of "the New England milkshed."

Likewise, dealers who operate independently, as agents of the co-operative, would be assured of a consistent and fair margin of profit regardless of changes in retail prices and market conditions, or price wars. It is probable that some farm group like the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, composed of 2,000 Vermont producers, would be called upon to handle milk distributed through co-operative depots.

A possible preliminary to the Massachusetts co-operative drive would be the breakdown of price-fixing powers held by the State Milk Control Board which dictates how much wagon-delivered milk shall be sold for, establishes a one-cent a quart differential in favor of store-sold milk, and enforces a one-cent increase per quart for all milk sold in paper containers, even though distributors claim to be able to sell milk, so packaged, at lower prices.

Investigation Of R. I. Security Branches Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island demanded today a Federal investigation of Rhode Island agencies administering various branches of the Social Security Act.

In a letter to Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, Senator Green said that former employees of the Rhode Island Department of Health "had their services terminated for political reasons, although some of them had been given letters of commendation for the services they rendered the State."

"In other departments," he wrote, "political appointees not having the necessary qualifications for the positions they hold have replaced responsible and capable State employees and their salaries are being paid with Federal funds."

A secretary of Mr. McNutt said later the Administrator expected to investigate the Rhode Island agencies as requested by the Senator.

Mr. Greene said he had asked the investigation because Federal funds had been used to pay salaries of the State Unemployment Compensation Board and its employees.

Putting 'Pep' Into N. E. Business Activity

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Figures at Sales Management Conference

Upper, left to right—James H. Walsh, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Leonard J. Raymond, Vice-Chairman of Conference; A. C. Monagle, president Sales Executives Club of New York.

Lower left—Burton Bigelow, president Burton Bigelow Organization, New York and Buffalo.

Lower right—Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the Conference.

Motor Executive Urges Sales As Pacemaker for Production

Bright prospects of an exceptional first quarter in the auto industry are acting as a sharp stimulus to better business throughout the United States, Harry G. Moock, Vice-President of the Plymouth Motor Corporation, Detroit, told the New England Sales Management Conference today.

New England business of every kind is affected by increased production of automobiles scheduled for the first three months this year, he said. "Auto factories now estimate this quarter's output may run as high as 16 per cent ahead of the first quarter last year, and attain the third highest total on record for the period.

"Corresponding activity is sure to follow in every one of the 48 States as these sections supply the greater volume of raw, and semi-finished materials required in building the 1940 model cars," said Mr. Moock. "More textiles and other products of every kind are needed in greater quantity than ever before for this year's bigger and better automobiles. For example, at Plymouth alone, one day's output now uses up 14,700 square feet more upholstery cloth than before, as well as 37,500 square feet more sheet steel per day than in 1939.

More Sales Needed

"New England salesmen should put their shoulders to the wheel of recovery that has now been set in motion, and speed the return to increased industrial production that is necessary for better times. Salesmen in every field must intensify their efforts to solidify recent gains," he said.

"Only increased sales can pave the way for still further step-up in production of commodities of every kind. Right now, after analyzing the billions lost from national income during the last nine years, some economists mistakenly urge more production without even mentioning sales.

"This is a serious error. This country would not have suffered the loss of more than $100,000,000,000 in wages and salaries, if selling throughout the past nine years had been at or anywhere near normal. Lack of production is what caused the loss by throwing people out of work. But production dropped because sales fell off—and many sales were lost because salesmen neglected to sell.

"Any improvement in business conditions—if it's to be genuine and substantial—must rest on a solid foundation of increased sales. But now that times again are favorable for intensive selling remember that it is far more important to make a customer than it is to make a sale.

Pressure Selling Gone

"High pressure salesmanship is dead as the Dodo, and has no more place in modern business than the kerosene lamp. Don't be fooled by more active buying, into thinking the day of the supersalesman is back.

"For successful selling today is merely helping the purchaser to buy intelligently. That way creates not only a sale, but also a customer.

"By helping New England purchasers to buy the product that most perfectly fits their specific needs, every local salesman is performing a valuable service to his own community, and to the Nation's wage-earners as well. Auto salesmen, particularly, start in motion the cogs of this country's biggest industry, in which the Nation's workers have an increasing stake."

$7,000,000 Cut Made in Town And City Debt

Towns and cities of Massachusetts continued their swing of the last few years back to sound financial ratings and normal prosperity by lopping $7,000,000 off their aggregate debts during 1939, Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, revealed at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Town Selectmens' Association, today.

The reductions were made, Mr. Waddell pointed out, by keeping down 1939 borrowings to $28,000,000 while paying off $35,000,000 in old debts, thus reducing outstanding loans to $286,000,000 which, the Director stated, was far below the debt limitations imposed upon communities.

The mounting tide of debt which reached its apex in 1932 at the figure $316,000,000 was turned downward in 1933 and has been steadily coming down ever since, Mr. Waddell told the selectmen. The 1939 reduction was the second largest cut since 1932, he said. The largest decrease was $11,000,000 in 1938, he said.

During the last seven years, Mr. Waddell estimated that the communities had lowered their debt obligations by some $30,000,000, despite the heavily increasing strain of welfare relief programs.

For the best town meeting reports based on comprehensiveness, clarity, readability and general arrangement, West Springfield and Marshfield were awarded silver cups, the former for towns with more than 5,000 population, the latter for towns having less than 5,000 people. Of the 312 towns in the State, 263 entered the annual contest, of which this was the fourth.

N. E. Business Seeking Ways to Build Up Sales

Manufacturers, executives, salesmen, advertising men, bankers, educators, and civic interests gathered at the Hotel Statler in Boston today for what is expected to become an annual forum for boosting business. More sales, more prosperity, is the slogan of the two-day New England Sales Management Conference, at which prominent speakers will discuss various phases of selling.

Opportunity of a Democracy is to give facts to the thinking public, and the public is entitled to the facts of economics, government, and all phases of social, religious, and educational life, Dr. Allen A. Stockdale of New York, today told the Conference.

Stressing three points, Dr. Stockdale, special representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that America's industrialists are 98 per cent for peace, while the general public is 95 per cent for peace; that the "man on the street" shows an increasing desire to return to the self-respect and self-reliance of work recovery, and that the "free enterprise system" gives America the most successful form of Government in the world.

Speaking on the topic "The Man on the Street Does Some Thinking," Dr. Stockdale was one of two luncheon speakers that followed a morning of discussion regarding sales, salesmen, sales managers, and the general subject of selling.

Two-day Event

The Conference is a two-day affair, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under general chairmanship of Edwin C. Johnson, President of the Executives Club of the Chamber and President of H. A. Johnson Co., of Boston. It is said to be the first conference of its kind, and is combined with the eighteenth annual sales rally and luncheon originally inaugurated by Mr. Johnson for the benefit of his own staff of salesmen.

Co-operating in the event are the American Management Association; Advertising Federation of America; Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Sales Executives Club of New York; National Federation of Sales Executives; New England Council; Advertising Club of Boston; and Sales Managers Club of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

Harry G. Moock, Vice-President of the Plymouth Motor Corporation, of Detroit, speaking at the luncheon session today, sounded a keynote of optimism for a sharp stimulus to business in the first quarter of 1940. But he warned that "it is far more important to make a customer than it is to make a sale."

Mr. Johnson, in opening the Conference, said that it was organized to hear the answer to the question "Is There a Better Way to Sell?" He pointed out that selling means more to New England than to most other sections.

"If it is harder to make sales in New England—as many believe—it is easier to make customers when the product and presentation is right," declared Mr. Johnson. "If there is a better way to sell—and we may be sure there is, because none of us will confess that our sales programs are perfect—then New England will be the first to find out. New England has pioneered again in organizing this conference, because it is logical that, as better ways to sell are developed, New England should be given the first opportunity to try them," he said.

Burton Bigelow, President of the Burton Bigelow Organization of New York City and Buffalo, N. Y., spoke at the morning session on "Special Opportunities For the Sales Manager in 1940." He urged the keeping of individual records by salesmen as a help in "discovering" one's own weak spots, and advocated that salesmen fight for business.

"Personality doesn't take the place of plugging," said Mr. Bigelow. "Smiling is not a substitute for demonstrating. Waiting is not the equal of working. If you have personality, poise, presence, appearance, persuasiveness — hitch those priceless personal assets to the motive power of persistent, consistent effort—and you will not only become a good salesman, you'll be a great salesman."

Goals Outlined

Four goals in sales management were outlined by A. C. Monagle, Vice-President of Standard Brands, Inc., and President of the Sales Executives Club of New York. He stressed the importance of salesmen co-operating with their customers, and rendering intelligent, and helpful service in pointing out that the right product, effective promotion, establishment of good will through public relations, and profit were the four goals.

Quoting Col. Willard Chevalier, Mr. Monagle defined profit as "simply the bundle of hay that is hung out in front of the jackass's nose, and keeps him going. Once in a while, by a superhuman effort, he manages to get a mouthful. That keeps him going for a little while longer. It is his struggle in the harness to reach that bundle of hay that keeps the economy running. The hope of profit is the motive power of our economy, not the realization of profit.

"If you want to find out how true that is, just strike out of our economy, as we have done in so great a measure during recent years, the chance of making a profit, and see how you slow down the economy."

Turning to management, Mr. Monagle said that it recognized its three-fold responsibility — to the public, to its employees and to its stockholders. "Public interest is best served," he said, "when business operates profitably. Welfare of employees is dependent on it, and stockholders are entitled to reasonable returns on capital investment."

Strawberries and Rhubarb Lend Summer Touch to Foods

Weekly Food Shopping Report

A touch of summer pervades the market places of Greater Boston today with strawberries, rhubarb, fresh vegetables galore, and even fresh mackerel on display despite the snow and cold blasts of January.

Strawberries from Florida are down to 25 cents a pint in the Faneuil Hall market, while California rhubarb can be had at 25 cents a pound. Spinach at 35 cents a peck in the downtown area, and considerably lower in some of the chain stores, brussels sprouts at 15 cents a quart, tomatoes from Mexico, Texas and Florida around 18 cents a pound, green peas 18 cents a pound, and cauliflower at 25 cents a head, are only a few of the almost countless items in the stores this week end.

Chain stores offer green peas as low as 7½ cents a pound, green beans 9½ cents, tomatoes 12½ cents and carrots or beets 5 cents a bunch.

Potato Price Firmer

On the other hand potatoes are tending upward in price, with Prince Edward Island potatoes quoted around 75 cents a peck, the Maine product a bit firmer than recently.

Eggs remain low, with chain stores offering the large fresh variety at 29 cents a dozen, and farms in some sections offering large fresh eggs at 30 cents. Butter, however, is higher. Chain stores quote 35 cents for butter they recently sold at 33 cents a pound. At Faneuil Hall stalls, tub butter ranges up to 42 cents, with prints 40 to 45 cents.

Mackerel which has long been classified as a summer fish, is available as low as seven cents a pound in some stores, and in the big markets downtown prices range up to 30 cents, depending on size. In very recent years mackerel has been found in January, but that is about the end of the season for them, say fishermen.

Another item in seafoods this week end is smelts as low as 15 cents a pound in some chain stores, while up to 30 cents is asked in some of the downtown stores. But that price is for Maine smelts of smallest size. Haddock is rather high at 12 to 14 cents a pound and fresh cod almost as high. Lobster meat is $1.60 a pound, oysters 70 to 90 cents a quart, and fresh Ipswich clams 40 cents a basket of three quarts.

Pork Still a Buy

In meats there are slight price changes only. Pork is still the best buy, with some chains cutting the price of loins for roasting to as low as 12½ cents a pound. Fresh ham, New England dressed, can be had at 10 to 20 cents a pound, in the towntown markets.

Legs of lamb are offered at 23 cents a pound in chain stores, while some chains quote 19 cents for the combined leg and loin. Boned and rolled lamb fores can be had as low as 13 cents. Veal legs at 15 cents is the attraction at some large suburban independent stores. Beef can be had in chain stores at both 19 cents and 25 cents a pound for rib roast; 27 cents a pound for an assortment of steaks; 25 cents a pound for face of the rump, bottom of the round, and undercut, in some chains, and 19 cents for rib chuck roast.

Poultry is plentiful and reasonably priced. Fowl is as low as 17 cents a pound in some stores, ranging up to 30 cents. Chickens are quoted from 25 to 35 cents a pound in most places. Capons are available from 32 to 38 cents a pound. Turkey ranges from 27 to 40 cents, and even more for near by and special birds.

Bank Assets Decision Appealed

Louis J. O'Malley, attorney representing depositors of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston who hold more than $200,000 in assets, today filed an appeal from the decision of Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court opposing a compromise settlement of $565,000 in claims for approximately $30,000.

Judge Sweeney accepted the report of an investigator a few days ago who found it in the best interests of the bank to accept the offer of $30,000 for the claim against the Lawrence J. Logan estate.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Auditorium, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Artie Shaw. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Those High Gray Walls," with Walter Connolly. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 3:40, 6:45, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, Richard Carlson and Leon Errol. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds, and David Niven. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Betrayal of Catherine the Great." 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:35. Also "The City." 2:40, 5:05, 7:35, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time," 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Normandie—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Also "Jamaica Inn," starring Charles Laughton.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Follow the Fleet," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 2, 6, 10. Also "The Invisible Killer." 11:55 a. m., 3:55, 7:55. Stage: Jerry Cooper, Stuart & Martin, Masters & Rollins, and Ravel Dancers. 1:05, 5:05, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Skiing in the French Alps," "Training U. S. Aviators," "Popular Science," "Raising Shepherd Puppies," "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels," Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Telenix Cinema—
March of Time; Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Midnight," with Don Ameche and Claudette Colbert. Also "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring Jean Arthur and James Stewart. Also new March of Time. To be shown through Jan. 12 Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Boston & Maine Reorganization Sought Amicably and Speedily

An opportunity for New England to lead the way in amicable financial reorganization of a railroad without the usual delays, lawsuits, receiverships and uncertainties was seen today in the Boston & Maine's plan for reorganization announced Wednesday night.

J. Reed Morss, Vice-President of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and Chairman of a committee representing savings banks and insurance companies interested in the railroad, expressed the hope that approval of the proposed plan by bondholders would be unanimous and pointed out that B. & M. bonds have climbed from around 30 to 48 during recent months following reports of the plan in financial circles. There has been a four-point rise this week with consequent profit to bondholders, he stated.

Lee P. Stack, Assistant Treasurer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and member of the Committee, when approached, declined a specific statement pending formal report by the Committee next week, but described a peaceful and voluntary settlement as "infinitely better than the slow and profitless progress in the courts."

Receiverships Are Long

"The Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad has been in receivership since 1905 and the Minneapolis & St. Louis since 1923, while the plain garden variety of receiverships run up to 10 years," Mr Stack continued. He described the B. & M. as "ideal" for a peaceful settlement because of its simple debt structure, which eliminates possible disputes among creditors.

Acceptance of the plan would enable the railroad to continue service to its patrons uninterrupted and save large legal expenses, observers pointed out. "I cannot speak for the Committee, but personally I feel that through this plan New England will have an opportunity to lead the way in co-operative reorganization," Mr. Morss stated, "thus avoiding the delays and expense of the usual legal procedure and also retaining full equitable treatment."

Court Action Is Usual

Railroad reorganizations without court action have been rare, it was pointed out. The Maine Central is an outstanding local exception to the rule. Its reorganization took only seven months.

Mr. Morss described the interests of the railroad and of the bondholders as "directly parallel," and Mr. Stack declared the benefits of a peaceable settlement "are quick and can be definitely measured in dollars."

Investors are hoping several other railroads will be reorganized and removed from the courts during 1940, Mr. Stack stated. "Surely it would be regrettable to bankrupt another property," he continued. "The management is excellent and has maintained the friendliest relations with the public."

The Committee, which is expected to present a detailed report next week, includes, besides Mr. Morss and Mr. Stack, Edgar C. Hirst, President of the First National Bank of Concord, N. H.; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Chairman of the Board of Old Colony Trust Company, and Robert H. Gardiner, President of the Fiduciary Trust Company. It represents institutions holding about $30,000,000 of the Railroad Company's $104,000,000 outstanding bonds.

TEDFORD TAILORED CLOTHES

CASH CLEARANCE SALE

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1.50 "	95c		
2.00 "	1.35		
2.50 Pajamas	1.95		
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5.00 "	3.95		
2.00 Mufflers	1.65		
3.50 "	2.65		
5.00 "	3.95		
2.00 Gloves	1.65		
3.00 "	2.35		
5.00 "	4.35		
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5.00 "	3.95		
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20.00	Sport Coats	" 14.50
25.00	" "	" 19.50
30.00	" "	" 24.50
6.50	Slax	" 5.85
7.50	"	" 6.85

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Slattery's
BOSTON

Gallery Turned Into Auditorium

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Van Buren Players of Old Instruments

Left to right: Miss Lotta Van Buren, Miss Adelaide Hardy, Miss Mary Parsons, Arthur Vogel, Miss Elise Jouard, Miss Sally Richards. (For the Boston concert, Mr. Vogel's place is taken by Miss Margaret Blackburn.)

Free Concert of Early String Music Offered

A famous "Chest of Viols," is on its way from New York to Boston. The six antique instruments of which it consists will be used by the Van Buren Players at a concert of sixteenth and seventeenth century music, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The entertainment will be free to the public.

Three of the viols, the two trebles and the tenor, came from the Tudor castle on Brownsea Island, off the Dorset coast, and the alto came from a French collection. One of the basses came from a group of instruments formerly owned by Handel, while the other bass was made by Martin Hoffman, father of Johann Sebastian Bach's instrument maker. The only other recorded bass viol like this last one is in Leipzig.

Lotta Van Buren, who will play the first treble viol on Sunday, is becoming increasingly noted for her restoration of antique instruments into playable condition. It was she who put into usable shape the collection at Yale University, and who in 1935 organized a festival of old music. This was established in Deep River, Conn., where concerts were started for performing, upon the proper instruments, music composed from the fifteenth century to the time of Beethoven.

Known originally as a pianist, Miss Van Buren began many years ago to develop the idea of playing works of Bach on the clavichord, harpsichord, virginal, and other instruments which preceded the piano. The rich libraries of music for viols, for more than two centuries the favorite instruments of European aristocracy, and the precursors of the violin, led her to explore their possibilities in connection with chamber music performed today.

The seventeenth century "gentleman" had his chest of viols in his home and saw to it that the press itself was "made very close and warm, lyn'd through with bayes, etc., by which means your instruments will speak livelily, brisk and clear." He had two basses, two tenors and two trebles, all "truly and proportionably suited."

The bass of the viols (viola da gamba), held against the leg somewhat as the violoncello, was the most important of the six; for it was often used for solo work, in this capacity producing many noted virtuosi, and was the foundation of the ensemble. It was popular as an accompaniment to the lute. It was about the size of the violoncello but had a longer neck, its strings measuring about 30 inches from nut to bridge.

The tenor viol, held by the arm, was in general respects similar to the bass, but smaller, built according to its higher pitch. The treble, or descant, viol was used as part of the ensemble, not as a solo instrument. The double-bass viol was tuned like the bass viol but sounded an octave lower. The viola bastarda, a bass mounted with sympathetic strings, like the viola d'amore, was something like the viola da gamba in shape, but longer and narrower. The viola d'amore, a tenor, had sympathetic strings of steel or brass which passed through small holes in the lower part of the bridge, and under the fingerboard.

The viol has deeper ribs than the violin and a flat back. The shoulders curve upward and join the neck at a tangent instead of at right angles as in the violin. The number of strings varies, six being the rule.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Jan. 6

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—Forum on World Folk Music, conducted by Miss Susan Graves.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; Music. RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF 9.83meg., 30.5m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GBD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.86meg., 25.3m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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How Can a Tractor Make Bells Jingle?

By the Associated Press

Wolfboro, N. H., Jan. 5

A new wrinkle in sleigh riding was extended to guests of Joseph I. Melanson, former State Amateur Golf Champion, at his Skyridge Farm.

Instead of hitching horses to the sleigh, Mr. Melanson used a tractor as motive power for a hayrack.

Chicago Links In Race Probe Of Dog Tracks

Witnesses will be brought from Chicago, if necessary, to complete the Federal Grand Jury investigation of the incomes of dog-racing promoters at the Dighton, Mass., dog track, Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, declared here today.

Mr. Leen definitely tied the Dighton track to the late Edward J. O'Hare, who was slain by Chicago gangsters last November, in making his announcement.

"If I am unable to obtain the necessary information for this inquiry from employees of the Dighton track, all of whom are to be questioned before the Grand Jury, I will subpoena every employee of the O'Hare organization in Chicago," Mr. Leen declared.

O'Hare not only was interested in the Dighton track, but was President of Sportsman's Park, a horse-racing plant, in Chicago, and associated with dog-racing tracks in Miami and elsewhere, according to Chicago police investigators of his murder.

Witnesses Reluctant

Witnesses before the Grand Jury in Boston today were a stockholder of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which holds races at the Dighton track, and two former employees of the track, all of whom also had testified yesterday. Mr. Leen said that they appeared reluctant to give much information to the Jury.

"I have issued subpoenas to bring the same witnesses in again next Monday," he told reporters, "and I will keep on subpoenaing them until they get tired enough to tell us the whole story. This is the method used successfully by Thomas E. Dewey in New York to handle recalcitrant witnesses, and I am going to make use of it here."

State Tracks Under Fire

Meanwhile, dog racing in Massachusetts was under the fire of Arthur A. Hastings, of Springfield, member of the State Executive Council, who said he would ask Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to undertake an investigation of the subject as a result of an article by Dan Parker, New York sports writer, in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

In the article, Mr. Parker links Massachusetts dog racing to underworld characters and condemns it for inciting many to gambling who can ill afford to divert their modest income to such channels.

Springfield to Get Food Stamp Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced today the Agriculture Department's stamp plan of distributing surplus food products among needy families would be extended to Springfield, Mass.

Operation of the plan in Springfield would begin in about a month, officials said, provided the necessary financial arrangements had been made by that city to establish a revolving fund.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatisation	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Jose Martines' Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Dance Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Univ. Extension talk	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 dramatic sketch;	program	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle,	"Prairie Pals"
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Ambassadors of Song Irish Program
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time" Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Education program	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Olympics hockey game	George Jessel Variety	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Air-Raiders"; dramati-
9:45 dramatization	Olympics hockey game	Program: guests; orch.	"Morn of Plenty"	zation
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
10:45 a Band"	Network sports	Frank Miller, cellist	Griff Williams' Orch.	Dance Music
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Social Security talk	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	Songs of Italy
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	Songs of Italy
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	Studio speaker
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Studio speaker
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Good Morning Melodies
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Carl Hohengarten	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Presents	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Gene and Glenn's Junior	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	"Mother's Album"
10:15 "String Time"	Quiz Party	"No School Today"	Studio program	"Mother's Album"
10:30 National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	dramatisation	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	4-H Club Program	The Vass Family	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15 Conservatory of	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Music; trios for	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 piano and strings	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Hits and Encores"	News; Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Bob Freeman's Or.	News Service	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
1:45 Bob Freeman's Or.	News Service; Opera	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	"Console Capers"
2:00 "Brush Creek Fol-	Metropolitan Opera:	National Republican	"Oberlin on the Air";	Rocky Mountain Rangers
2:15 lies"	Lily Pons; Ezio Pinza;	Club Saturday Discus-	debate	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30 Matinee Promenade	Wilfred Engelman in	sion: 'Submarine Mines	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Matinee Promenade	Delibes' "Lakme"	in Warfare'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Poetic Strings"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies";	"Arranged By"; Leo	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15 "Deep River Boys"	Lily Pons; Ezio Pinza;	string ensemble	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News; Vera Brod-	Wilfred Engelman in	Doi Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 sky, pianist	Delibes' "Lakme"	Doi Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Organ Concert
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; va-	'Songs That Sweet-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 lege debate	Lily Pons; Ezio Pinza;	riety program	hearts Sing"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents";	Wilfred Engelman in	Mrs. Roosevelt; Dorothy	Mrs. Roosevelt; Dorothy	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Delibes' "Lakme"	Thompson; others	Thompson; others	Musicale
5:00 "Americans at	Reggie Childs' Orch.	National Philharmonic	Sport reports	"Children's Corner"
5:15 Work"; drama	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Symphony Orchestra;	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Frederich Feher, con-	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 chestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	ductor	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Joe Green's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	"Curtain Calls"	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Arch Oboler's Plays;	"Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatic sketch	mystery drama	'Money, Money, Money'	Law Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	'Stop Me if You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Russian Choir
8:45 chestra; War news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Rambiers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	Rep. Martin Dies: "Un-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Americanism"	Harvard-Army basket-	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	ball game	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Or-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	chestra; Bernardine	vocalists	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Molinary, conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	'Music by Moonlight'	Men About Town
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Or-	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	'Music by Moonlight'	Dance Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton	chestra; Bernardine	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	Molinary, conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Ben Polack's Orchestra
11:30 Everett Hoagland's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:45 Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have your little Ella and Horace been yearning publicly for some kind of an animal? And have you been promising them one for lo, these many years? Then you should really do something specific about the matter, and get them something . . . regardless of whether it's a dog, a kitten, or a flock of goldfish. Because animals (yes, we know, goldfish excluded!) have a way of doing things for children, you know. Like giving them the idea that they're responsible for something, for instance. Meaning the animals' meals at regular times, and so on. However, we needn't go into all that; you probably know it anyhow.

Anyhow, if the children insist on picking out their pet for themselves, you could take them into the Back Bay Pet Shop early some Wednesday or Saturday evening, and let them do their own selecting. Not that you can't do it in the afternoon as well, but we're thinking of papa, too. Who no doubt works, and finds his free hours a bit different from yours. Of course if Horace is begging for something out of the ordinary, you might favor the shop by calling up ahead of time, and warning them that he's expecting to see a Dalmatian, or something . . . so they'll be sure to have one on hand. But give them time; even pups don't grow on bushes.

At the moment the fashion trend in dogs (oh yes, there are fashion trends in dogs; and it runs in cycles, too!) seems to be toward the little Scotch Terrier and the Dachshund. We don't intend to quote prices; because it all depends on pedigree and what not, of course. Kittens are next, with fluffy angoras the favorite, they tell us. Probably because they're so soft and cuddly. Then of course there are the goldfish . . . with all the fun of fixing up the bowl with pretty stones, pretty grass, and maybe even a sunken chest at the bottom of the bowl, out of which streams a string of pearls!

Or if your children like the idea of inviting all the birds in the neighborhood into their yard this winter, you might get them one of those wire things with a big piece of something all inside for them to pick at. It hangs on a tree, and the special food is made of pure beef suet, seeds, and so forth. Or one of those winter bird cafeterias that you can put right on your windowsill, or out on a tree! For $2.65 and less. And then of course all the food for dogs and cats and fish are in this shop. Along with various tricky new leashes, and a four-legged sweater for the dog, that zips on and off. With a turn down collar that makes the pup look very collegiate! For $2.95. The phone number is Ken. 2204, the address 175 Massachusetts Avenue, near Halper's and Loew's State Theater.

* * *

Two Pair of Shoes For Price of One

Most of the time, if somebody amazed you with the news that you could buy yourself two pairs of shoes for only $5; you'd be inclined to think "uh-uh, there's something wrong somewhere." But not so when you know that they're Nisley Shoes . . . and that they're markdowns, because their shoes are known the country over for their quality and style. To say nothing of the fact that they come in the narrowest of widths; which are usually only found in very expensive footwear. At 145 Tremont Street; and the lot includes plain pumps, shoes with straps, oxfords, step-ins, sport shoes, and dressups.

* * *

Gloves That Go With Other Things

Take an ensemble that's all one color, and there's nothing like a pair of colored gloves to go along with it to step things up a bit. Black combined with red, coral or turquoise, gray with gold (a striking combination by the way) or brown with turquoise, by way of illustration. And Filene's has all these new colors, in their own peculiar shade, for $3. They're the Barbara Lee gloves; right on the street floor.

* * *

P. S. Just why we think of food right here is beyond us . . . but anyhow, we do. Of S. S. Pierce's spaghetti sauce that sells for twenty cents a can. A nice flavor, and they've had a lot of compliments on it from women who can never seem to get that professional flavor!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Threat Seen in $25-Dinner Plea

Beacon Hill politicians were busy today discussing the open threat issued to Democratic officeholders that failure to support the Democratic Jackson Day $25-a-plate dinner on Monday might well result in loss of their positions on the public payrolls.

The threat was issued by William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The dinner, to be held at the Hotel Statler, is part of a nation-wide series of dinners on the same evening to raise Democratic campaign funds.

"Let those who are smug and complacent in their attitude, refresh their memories with the passing events at the State House under the present regime, which is constantly refilling positions," Mr. Burke stated.

Narrow Gauge Plea Granted

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal Court made on the petition to abandon service.

The vote on Jan. 8 will be taken on a proposal contained in a bill passed by the 1939 Legislature, that the Boston "El" purchase the Winthrop branch of the Narrow Gauge and provide service to Winthrop.

Previously, by a vote of 134 to 103, the townspeople at a special town meeting turned down the Elevated purchase plan, the chief opposition being that the Town would be forced to pay its portion of the annual deficit and the belief that buses would be substituted for train service.

Since that vote, assurance has been given that the El will substitute broad gauge tracks for the present rails and continue rail service.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 318 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUW.
Boston—Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., beginning Jan. 8, WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m; 13.13mc (19.8m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

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R. I. Gain in Business Brings $600,000 Added Auto Revenue

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5—Rhode Island automobiles greeted the new year with the same old license plates, but with new stickers on the windshields.

Beginning this year the State Board of Motor Vehicles will issue new registration plates on April 1, instead of Jan. 1.

Motorists are required to register for the three-month period. The State Board issues the stickers, to be attached to the windshields, when the registration fee has been paid. The sticker is the proof the motorist is legally operating on the old plates.

As is customary in this State, the 1940 registration plates sport the same colors—black and white. Each year the colors are reversed, between the numerals and the background.

The usual last-minute, end-of-the-year jam occurred at the motor vehicle Registry in the State House as motorists hustled to get their stickers before the deadline. George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported the jam was greater than normal. At one time more than 6,000 persons stood in line during the closing hours.

The Rhode Island upturn in business is reflected in an increase in automobile registrations. This January, Mr. Beane says, there will be 8,000 more vehicles registered in the State than in January a year ago. This means an increased revenue to the State of approximately $600,000.

Industry Rehabilitation

The State Rehabilitation Commission, organized a year ago when the Vanderbilt Administration first took office, is putting the finishing touches on a detailed report, listing the condition of Rhode Island industry, the reasons why many plants and factories have been closed or have moved away and giving the outlook faced by industry in this State for the future.

William S. Allen, Chairman of the Board, explains that the Board has done more than just technical survey work. It has taken steps to save some failing industries and to interest manufacturers in other states to set up branch plants here.

As a result of the Board's intervention an auction sale of the Franklin Machine Company was postponed, Mr. Allen explained. Instead of seeing the plant closed, possibly with the equipment moved outside Rhode Island, the Board has sought to find purchasers who would continue to use the facilities. Within the next few weeks, Mr. Allen said, the Board hopes to announce completion of negotiations which will keep the factory alive under new ownership.

Among outsiders with whom the Board is negotiating, Mr. Allen listed a small braid producer, a manufacturer of automobile repair equipment, a small boat construction company and a manufacturer of Diesel engines.

The Board's activities have covered a wide field. It has co-operated with interested agencies providing means for young people to be trained for industry, has solved engineering and transportation problems which, Mr. Allen says, "if left unsolved might have jeopardized pay rolls amounting to millions of dollars," and, in behalf of labor, submitted a brief with the Wages and Hours hearing at Washington urging a 32½-cent minimum wage instead of the 30-cent wage sought by southern industrialists.

Traffic Safety Honors

Providence ended 1939 with its finest traffic safety record and virtually assured of winning again the national title of safest city for its size. The 1939 record was even better than the record for 1938 when Providence won the title awarded by the National Safety Council. Chief competition for the record this year is from Atlanta, Ga., and Kansas City, Mo., neither of which is believed to be within striking distance of the Providence mark.

Praise for Providence came from W. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the National Safety Council in Chicago. His New Year message said:

"The traffic story of 1939 is one of which the city may well be proud. The outstanding achievement of Providence last year in winning the Grand Award of our contest with a truly remarkable record served as an inspiration to cities from coast to coast, and it is exceedingly gratifying to see that after so fine a record Providence did not rest on its laurels, but came back to make even a better showing."

John J. Parker, Chief of Police of Providence, declared: "Our performance has passed the stage where it can be labelled luck. We now know from experience that safety begins in the homes, schools and club headquarters."

G. Wise Westcott, General Manager of the Automobile Club of Rhode Island, pointed out that no child of school age has been fatally injured by an automobile in Providence for 579 days. "This record did not just happen," he said. "It is the result of education and co-operation."

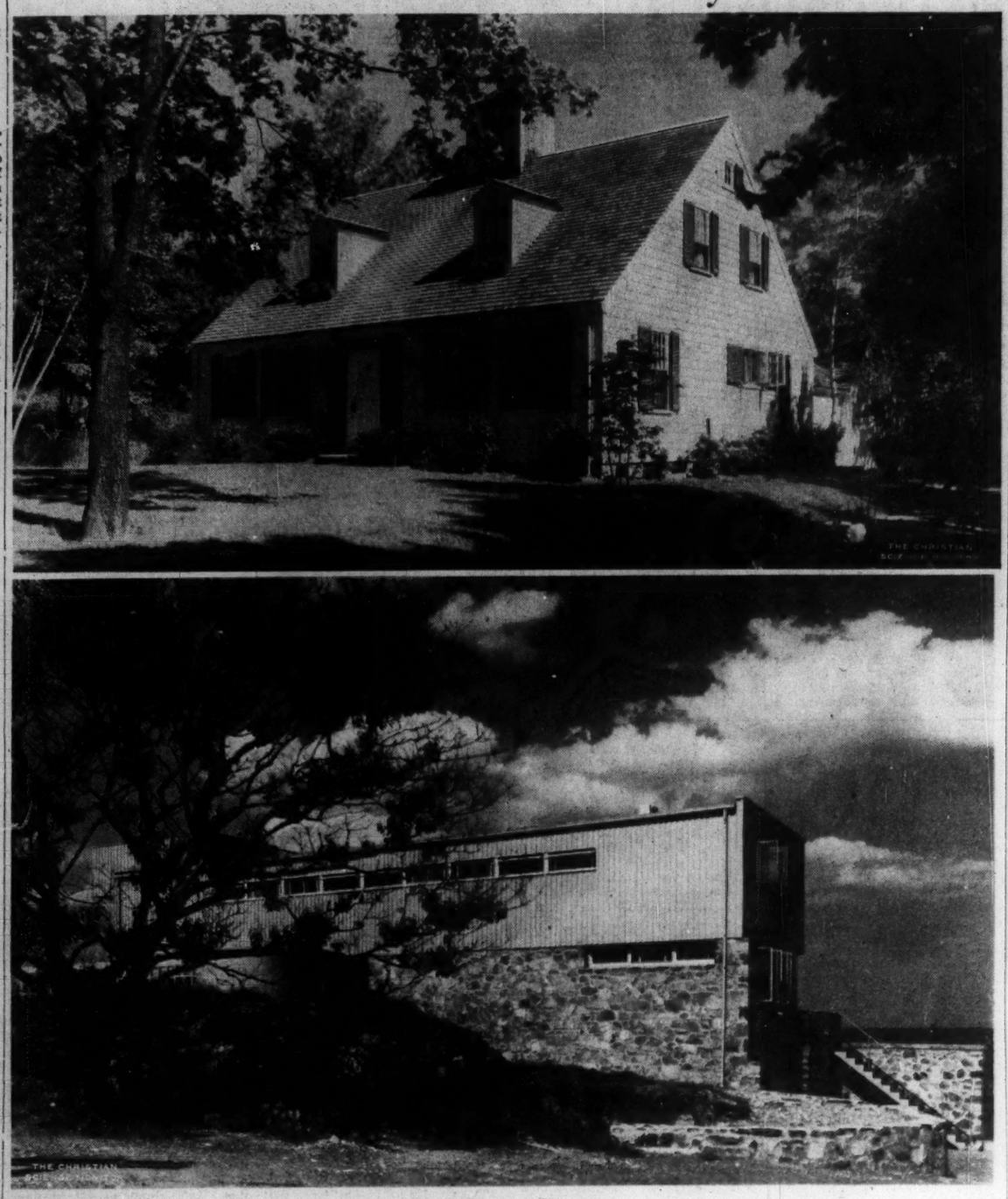
Potato Rate Cut Made Permanent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads operating over indirect routes from Maine and New Brunswick, Canada, to eastern destinations, to continue in effect reduced rates on potatoes and other vegetables.

Some time ago, the ICC granted the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, Boston & Maine Railroad and carriers participating in their tariffs temporary authority to reduce the rates. This authority was made permanent in today's order.

The reduced rates, the ICC said, are necessary to enable the Bangor & Aroostook, Canadian Pacific, Boston & Maine and associated roads to operate on a rate parity with competing direct routes. The direct routes previously had reduced their rates to meet truck-water competition.

Tailored to Location and Family Needs



Prize-Winning Homes

Top: Colonial home in North Attleboro, modernized only in so far as living comforts were required.

Bottom: Completely modern home on Marblehead Neck designed exclusively for family needs and fitted into seashore site. Both homes designed by Royal Barry Wills.

Ultra Modern Marblehead Home Hits New Note

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the owners of an ultra-modern home on Marblehead Neck, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Colby have started the New Year with a new pattern for convenient, comfortable living, in a new house designed with entirely new materials, yet constructed on fundamentals of practicability that are as old as the oldest colonial home in the district.

With definite family requirements in mind that could not be met by any stretch of conventional building methods, the Colbys began from scratch to build their waterfront home, which is unlike any other dwelling on the historic North Shore.

"Ah, but the lines are so severe," says the conservative Yankee.

His educated vision has not yet penetrated beneath the crust of exterior design to the warmth of expression found in the clever arrangement of rooms, lighting, windows, outer decks and recreational facilities skillfully tailored to the needs of the Colbys.

To the architect, the so-called "severe" lines constitute the clean, rugged right angles of the "modern" home. And modern has come to imply a home that fulfills individual needs of the family moving in.

The "modern" house always looks worse from the street side, since it is built for privacy. Hence the great windows of the Colby home look out over the waterfront to the rear with a roof deck for viewing yacht races and other innovations intended to propel the Colbys into the pace of modern living.

This house won a prize from the Home Beautiful Magazine for so-called "functional" designing.

Out in North Attleboro, Mass., another family is just moving into a new home. But Mr. and Mrs. Dwight H. Thomas have ideas much different from the Colbys. They have the particular taste of rooted New Englanders for mellowed homesteads with clapboarded exteriors, low-pitched roofs, bulky chimneys and the balanced harmony of Yankee farmhouses.

Built Also to Fit Needs

But "how come" the Thomas home also won a prize for "functional" planning? We went to Royal Barry Wills, architect for the two diametrically opposite homes, for the answer.

Mr. Wills explains:

"The point emphasized in each house is that utility of design is basic, that meeting the requirements of the two families must be judged not only on style of architecture but upon the location desired and the family's actual background."

The modern exterior of the Colby home would have looked out of place in rural North Attleboro. Yet the modern type of design has become quite acceptable, even in conservative New England, to shorefront outlooks, even more so than the colonial type. Flanked by long streams of traffic in front, the modern house can afford privacy in that direction by proper arrangement of windows. And the modern home is more adaptable to the recreational needs of families living along the seashore in summer.

Great View of Sea

All the large windows in the Colby home are relegated to the waterfront side. And since the man of the house is a yacht enthusiast, he had to have a roof deck from which to watch the races. The lower walls are of unplastered stone so that they can better withstand the buffeting of heavy seas.

The large living room extends into the dining alcove and the wide entrance hall leads also into a study. All the bedrooms are planned to afford a wide view of the rolling sea. In contrast to the lower stone wall, the upper wall is trim and ultra-modern with vertical battens that sparkle with light and shadow.

Thus the monotony (to some people) of straight lines is translated into what Mr. Wills calls "stimulating vibrancy."

Outdoors to Go to Bed

An exterior stairway leads from the guest bedroom to the roof deck. Windows on the highway side are small, intended only for cross ventilation. Venetian blinds cut sun glare throughout the house.

As for the Colbys, they are young, enthusiastic, interested in new things, full of modern ideas. They needed the stimulation of all that is modern for a home background. As for the Thomas family, they had seen new things come and go. What had proven good enough for other Yankees for the last 100 years or so, was good enough for them.

But do not mistake . . . the Thomas home was as carefully worked out as the Colbys'. The relation of house to site, orientation, adaptability, flexibility, family needs and activities were analyzed and the result . . . a plan in which clapboards, low roof, symmetry of line and noble proportions were tailored into a balanced blending of domestic architecture.

Maine U. S. Judge Says He's Staying

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Federal Court Judge, Scott Wilson, took exception today to Washington reports that he might retire under the full pension available to him after his seventieth birthday next Thursday.

"I have no intention of resigning," the former Maine Chief Justice, a Republican, asserted last night.

Newsmen had interpreted as a reference to Judge Wilson, Attorney General Frank Murphy's press conference indication yesterday that there would be another vacancy on the First Circuit bench beside that expected to be filled by Federal Judge John C. Mahoney of Providence, R. I.

It also was reported in reliable circles that John P. Hartigan, Cranston, R. I., former Rhode Island Attorney General, probably would be named by President Roosevelt early next week to succeed Judge Mahoney on the District Bench.

The Circuit Court has jurisdiction over Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico.

Utilities Board Head Dismisses Secretary

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, today confirmed the report that Herbert O. Alderson, his confidential secretary, had been dismissed. The Utilities Chairman explained that he requires a confidential secretary who is equipped with legal training and has some familiarity with the regulations of public utilities corporations.

Mr. Alderson, a former member of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's secretarial staff, several months ago replaced Charles H. McCue, an attorney who was discharged from the $2,400 post some time before Mr. Cotton became chairman.

Wise Now Chairman Of Cambridge Housing

Henry Wise, Vice-Chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority today succeeded John H. Corcoran as Chairman of the Board following a secret reorganization of the group after Mayor John W. Lyons criticized Mr. Corcoran's political activities.

Promise of More Snow Sends Skiers Scurrying to N. H. Hills

Today's sunrise surprise of coral and scarlet may have been the "sailor's warning" of the old doggerel but to winter sports enthusiasts it was promise of a meteorological commotion guaranteeing more snow and a good week end outdoors.

The long holidays over the past two week ends have familiarized skiers with snow conditions to the north and even sufficient snow cover for prime running still lacking, hundreds of the clan are heading for practice slopes and particularly ski schools for a quick limbering up to be in readiness for the trails when the real snow arrives.

No snow train specials are scheduled out of Boston but this is subject to change tomorrow if there is a heavy fall.

Beginning tomorrow an all-expense, Saturday-Sunday "snow cruiser" trip will have its initial tryout. Operated by the Laconia Winter Sports Committee, in co-operation with the big bus lines, these cruises are scheduled to leave the Hotel Kenmore at 2 p. m. Saturdays, head for the Laconia-Gilford sector, put the patrons up overnight at a choice of hotels and ski lodges, take them where they want to ski, and for good measure toss in a free ski tow ticket for the expert or a free ski lesson for the beginner.

For $11.75 the customer is relieved of driving his own car to the mountains, scrambling for accomodations—in fact, has nothing more to do than chuck his skis to the cruise captain, relax in the bus and save his energy for the outdoors. Director Hugh O'Brien, at the Kenmore, is handling reservations. A party sufficient to fill a bus may choose its own time of departure and its own destination.

Winter sports fans who prefer outdoor thrills indoors will have to wait another 10 days before storming Boston Garden for the opening of the spectacular "Ice Follies of 1940." The Follies, with its 60 stars and 25 colorful new acts, opens Jan. 15 and will run through Sunday evening, Jan. 21, with matinees Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21.

The box office report on the New York engagement suggests early purchase of tickets. In New York five sell-outs in seven performances brought a total of 94,000 customers to the big ice extravaganza.

The Swiss Ski School and the Pemigewassett Hotel at Plymouth, N. H., have the welcome flag out for the formal opening of the third annual session of Wendy Hilty's school, Saturday and Sunday. Informal races, exhibitions and entertainment are planned for the guests.

Skating Conditions In Greater Boston

The Metropolitan District Commission's recreation department reports skating conditions in Greater Boston as follows:

Charles River Speedway, Brighton	Good
Charles River Lagoon, Boston	Good
St. Moritz, Quincy	Fair
Canton Avenue Pond, Milton	Fair
Fellsmere Pond, Malden	Fair
Beaver Brook Pond, Belmont	Fair
Magazine Beach, Cambridge	Fair

No skating was reported for all other ponds in the Metropolitan district.

Brookline Sets Up 'No-Fix' Parking

Brookline adopted the "no-fix" system for parking violations today—and expects to make money on it.

Lieut. Joseph J. O'Connell, head of the Traffic Bureau, said first offenders will receive a warning; second offenders will pay $1; third offenders, $2; and fourth offenders will be reported to the registry.

Brookline police formerly placed a three-way tag on a violator's car. One part of the tag was turned into the station house, the second part was kept by the person tagged, and the third part, if the offender was a flagrant violator, went to the registry.

More than 2,545 tags were turned into the registry office in 1939, Lieutenant O'Connell said.

ENJOY Winter sports AT THEIR BEST
Telephone Ahead

You're looking ahead—planning ahead — for a perfect week-end of skiing, tobogganing or skating. Resorts are doing everything possible to accommodate everybody. But "first come, first served" — so, why not make sure your week-end of winter sports will be really perfect by telephoning ahead. Out-of-town calls are especially cheap evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
NO. CONWAY, N. H.	85¢	45¢
STOW, VT.	1.00	55¢
HANOVER, N. H.	80¢	40¢
JAFFREY, N. H.	50¢	25¢
JACKSON, N. H.	85¢	45¢
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	80¢	40¢

*3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

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Free Delivery KEN. 6873

When winter winds play havoc with your hair
A Smith's Permanent
will preserve the beauty of your coiffure
SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
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● It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

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Beautiful gull-gray color. This car was in such excellent mechanical condition when we traded it in that we found very little to do to it.
Terms—$95 Down, $26.76 Monthly
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JAFFREY N. H.
At Base of Grand Monadnock
Natural skiing and coasting slopes and other winter sports. Comfortable rooms with modern improvements.
Fine food and plenty of it. Write or call—Mrs. Charles T. Bacon, Tel. Jaffrey 243

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EVERY ROOM WITH BATH
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FURNITURE Rugs Draperies Lamps
Storewide clearance of all one-of-a-kind pieces and discontinued numbers startlingly marked down to move them out, make room for new merchandise and keep business "in high" throughout January.
MANY SAVINGS UP TO ½
Every reduction is an actual cut from the original marked price. Nothing has been bought in for a sale. Nothing fictitiously valued. But remember, most items are one or few of a kind which means: come early for preferred choice. Opportunities like these will be snapped up pronto.
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Open Saturday Nights. Free delivery where our trucks go.
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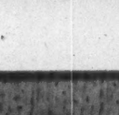
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If you live in Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, or Jamaica Plain just call Mr. Allen and he will send for your laundry. You'll like the way it comes back to you.
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KENNEDY'S Semi Annual MARK-DOWN
SALE
Now in Progress!
KENNEDY'S
SUMMER AND HAWLEY STREETS
BOSTON

Hockey in Full Force Here Over the Week-End—Crimson Horsemen in Action

Harrington Makes Changes As Olympics Meet Lachine

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	12	5	2	68	39	31
Sherbrooke	14	7	3	103	71	31
Lachine	10	7	6	76	69	26
St. Hyacinthe	12	8	1	100	93	25
Verdun	8	11	3	68	66	19
Valleyfield	8	11	3	74	80	19
Quebec	7	11	3	67	79	17
Shawinigan	7	18	1	69	106	15

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 4

St. Hyacinthe 6, Shawinigan 5.
Valleyfield 4, Verdun 3.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A completely revamped line-up from the one which has carried them to eight straight victories in the Provincial Hockey League will be presented by the Boston Olympics tonight as they meet Lachine at the Garden in the first of the usual two-game series. The second game will take place at the Garden tomorrow evening.

The changes in the line-up are due to injuries which have occurred to two key men—Frankie "Muscles" Spain and Paul Guibord. Spain definitely is out of the games this week end, while Guibord is more than a doubtful quantity.

Two Reserves

To take their places, Coach Hago Harrington has called upon two reserves, Jack Harris and Art Smith, both of whom played regularly last season but who have seen little service this year because of illness and injury. But while these two will substitute for Spain and Guibord in the roster list, they will not be used in their spots on the ice.

Instead, Al Carvelli will move up from the third line center position to work between Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers, while Bob Jeremiah will switch from the same line to Guibord's right wing spot on the first line with Cliff Thompson and J. Donald (Buddy) Foster.

Stubbs on Wing

Harris, who may suffer from lack of skating during the past few weeks, will take over the left wing job on the third line, with Junie Allen at center. At right wing will be Art Smith and Junie Stubbs, who will alternate in rushing and playing defence with Jim Feeley while this line is on the ice. The other defence pair of Ty Anderson and Bill Splaine is evidently due for a lot of action.

In the doubtful event that Guibord does play, however, Paul will assume his regular wing job, with Jeremiah dropping back to eliminate the necessity of using either Stubbs or Smith on the flank.

'Pic Points

Paul Pidcock, star right wing for Lachine Rapides, arrived here yesterday, a day ahead of his teammates. Paul was on a short vacation from the team, and he played with the McGill graduates at Rye, N. Y. He came to Boston from New York with the Redmen.

* * *

Pidcock, who saw McGill defeat Boston College last night 9-3, expressed no surprise over the 24-1 beating that the Eagles handed a first-year Cornell sextet at Rye. He said that last year, while he was a member of the Lakeshore Blue Devils, his team won a game by the score of 26-0.

* * *

Lachine will play at the Garden under a different manager and coach than it did the last time they were here. Only this week Paul Arcand was named to the job, relieving Tag Millar of his responsibilities in order that he might concentrate on center ice play. Last year Tag led the league in scoring, but this year his point-getting fell way off.

* * *

Even if the Rapides should take both games from the Olympics, they still would not catch the locals. The four points they would earn would leave them one behind the Olympics' 31.

* * *

Ted Frazier and Tom Moon will split the goal-tending assignment as usual, with Ted working tonight and Tom tomorrow. The competition has put both boys on their mettle, and there is little to choose between them. Neither has turned in a bad game this season.

Four Changes Made in Grid Rules for 1940

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP)—College football fans may mark down four changes in the rule book for 1940, including one designed to speed up play and another to encourage the use of short forward passes.

The major change, announced by the Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the conclusion of its meeting at the Desert Inn here yesterday, involves the short forward toss.

New Rule

The new rule says that when a forward pass touches an ineligible player on or behind the line of scrimmage, the penalty will be merely the loss of the down.

If the passer is trapped, however, and throws the ball to save yardage and it touches an ineligible man who is on or behind the line, the penalty will be the same as for intentionally grounding a pass, namely, 15 yards and loss of the down.

Same Penalty

The same penalty still exists if the pass touches an ineligible player beyond the scrimmage line.

The penalty for roughing a passer will, in the future, be enforced from the spot of the previous down. Heretofore, in the case of a completed or intercepted pass, the penalty was enforced from the point of the foul, which often made it necessary for the offended team to refuse the penalty.

To Speed Game

In order to speed up the game, the committee reduced the time allowed in putting the ball into play from 30 seconds to 25 seconds.

The fourth new rule requires that cleats be three-eighths of an inch at the top, or point, instead of one half inch, and that the top be parallel with the base. This was the only recommendation suggested by the American Coaches' Association, which was adopted.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh, William J. Bingham of Harvard, W. G. Crowell, Narberth, Pa.; Fielding H. Yost of Michigan, George Veenker, Iowa State; Dana X. Bible of Texas; L. H. Mahony, Denver; Willis O. Hunter of the University of Southern California, and Life Member Amos Alonzo Stagg of College of Pacific.

Lou Little is from Leominster, Mass.

"Yes, Tommie, that milk has passed lots of tests—"

—like your tests in school, Tommie, only harder. To begin with, the cows have to be very fine cows to give really good milk, and the barns have to be as clean as Mother's shiny kitchen. The dairy where the milk is bottled has to be *spotless*. Even when everybody knows that all these things are just right, the purity of the milk is tested over and over again by chemists. And there's another reason for knowing that *this* milk is good . . . your Mother ordered it from an advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor!"

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Third Line of Local Sextet

These three players, Junie Allen, Al Carvelli, and Bob Jeremiah, from left to right, have become pretty familiar to fans who follow the Boston Olympics hockey team. They form the third line for the local sextet, and have had not a little to do with its current streak of eight straight wins.

Sports Around the Hub

Americans Next Opponent of Bruins

Well rested from their Tuesday engagement with Rangers, the Bruins return to the National Hockey League scramble Sunday night by meeting New York Americans at the Boston Garden. As the race now stands, Rangers hold a two-point edge over the field, with Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs tied for second place. Over the week end, however, all three top teams are active, which should force a change in the situation before the Bruins oppose Detroit's Red Wings on Garden ice next Tuesday.

There is a possibility that Mel Hill will return to the Bruins' lineup for the game with Americans. If he does, Flash Hollett can either go back to a left wing berth in place of Red Hamill, or spare on defense. Roy Conacher, another injured member, was expected back in the Hub today or tomorrow, which means that he will be ready to work in about a week.

* * *

Keeping abreast of the times, the Boston baseball writers are bringing Larry MacPhail over from Brooklyn to be the principal speaker at their fourth annual dinner Feb. 1, at the Copley-Plaza. The Sporting News recently named the Dodger general manager as baseball's leading executive for 1939. His dynamic personality should make a bit hit with the crowd.

* * *

There will be no radical changes in the college football code, although the National Collegiate Athletic Association made a rather feeble attempt to open up the game by encouraging the forward pass. Of the several prominent changes proposed by the Coaches' Association, only the one involving the size of cleats on grid shoes was accepted by the rules committee.

* * *

In order that Manager Casey Stengel may have plenty of time to school his young players, an early squad of Bees will go to the Bradenton training camp on Feb. 15, which must be a record reporting date for local baseball clubs. According to Bob Quinn, about 23 players will be in that first squad. Coaches George Kelly and Johnny Cooney will aid Stengel.

* * *

Among the early arrivals will be Sibby Sisti, who Stengel hopes can take over second base this coming season. In fact, there is a suspicion that Casey had Sisti in mind in particular when he suggested calling the younger men South ahead of the original schedule. Pitchers George Barnicle, Joe Callahan, Tom Earley and Al Veigel; catchers Phil Masi and Stan Andrews; infielders Sisti, Bill Weitelmann and Les Scarsella, and outfielders Chet Clemens and Hubert Bates will be in the group, although a majority of the boys will later be farmed to either Evansville or Hartford.

* * *

Baseball men look at the acquisition of Lee Grissom by the Yankees as another master move by Ed Barrow. Grissom did not have an impressive record with the Cincinnati Reds last year, or the year before, but the left-hander is unquestionably a great prospect and may eventually become one of the top-flight pitchers in the business. Except for his freshman campaign, in 1937, he has always labored under handicap. This corner would not be surprised if he won 20 games for the Yanks in 1940.

* * *

Incidentally, even though Grissom's ability to pitch is questioned on past records, it is difficult to understand how two or three clubs could afford to waive him out of the National League.

* * *

The Boston College football Eagles were back at their classes today and most of them were wearing something to remind them of that trip to the Dallas Cotton Bowl. Everyone seems to agree that, although the Eagles failed to bring home a victory over Clemson, they were the most popular good will ambassadors this section has sent into the southwest for some time.

Canadiens Recall Three Players To Bolster Chances

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens who lost their eighth-straight National Hockey League game have recalled three of their players from the New Haven Eagles, eastern division leaders in the International-American League.

Those recalled were Bill Summerhill, a right wing and the league's leading scorer, Armand Mondou, a center, and Gus Mancuso, a left wing.

In exchange the Canadiens will send the Eagles right wing Earl Robinson and Polly Drouin, a center who played a good brand of hockey for New Haven during the 1937-38 season.

To replace Mancuso the Eagles either will recall Glenn Brydson whom they loaned recently to the Indianapolis Capitols or obtain another player from Montreal.

Bears Buy McGoldrick

HERSHEY, Pa., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Hershey Bears of the International-American Hockey League last night put Defenseman Joe McGoldrick on their permanent roster.

Coach Herb Mitchell announced he bought the veteran pro from Owner Eddie Shore of the Springfield Indians.

Hockey at a Glance

by the Associated Press

Results Jan. 4

National League

N. Y. Rangers 6, N. Y. Americans 2.
Detroit 3, Montreal 2.
Chicago 2, Toronto 1.

International American League

Providence 5, Syracuse 2.
Indianapolis 4, Pittsburgh 4 (overtime).

American Association

Omaha 4, Tulsa 2.

West Point Five At Indoor Gym For Court Game

The International Intercollegiate Hockey League game with McGill University at the Boston Arena at 8:30 o'clock and the varsity basketball game with the United States Military Academy at the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, at 8:30 o'clock are the outstanding of seven winter sports contests scheduled for Harvard teams tomorrow.

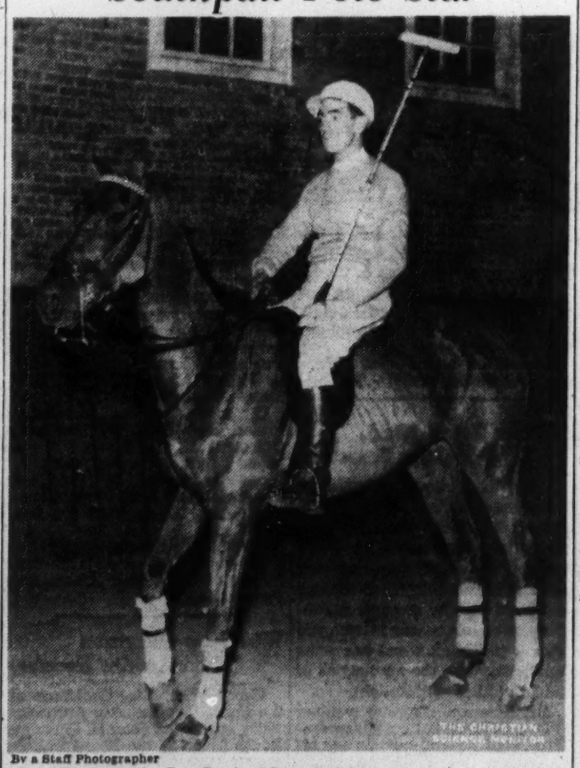
Harvard played a three game series with Princeton at Lake Placid, losing the first game 6-3, winning the second 5-3, and tying the third 6-6. Prior to that trip, the Harvard team defeated St. Nicholas Hockey Club 5-3 and Boston University 8-1.

The varsity basketball team will play Army for the first time in 10 years. The last game was played at West Point on December 20, 1930, Army winning 31-27. Since 1921 Harvard and Army have played four games. On Jan. 18, 1930 at Cambridge, Harvard defeated Army 30-25, on Feb. 22, 1929 at West Point the game ended Army 37-Harvard 24, and on January 14, 1922 also at West Point the score was Army 36, Harvard 18.

Army, coached by Valentine Lentz, will be opening its season. Army will start a team of three seniors and two sophomores. Sophomore Dick Reinbold teams with Woodrow Vaughan at the forwards and sophomore Ernest White teams with Capt. Alvan Gillem at the guards. Veteran Charles Esan player center. Fred Yeager, outstanding end on the Army football team last fall, is a reserve center on the basketball team.

In other contests tomorrow, the freshman basketball team will meet Tabor Academy at the Indoor Athletic Building at 7 o'clock, the freshman hockey team will play Belmont Hill School at Belmont, the varsity polo team will ride against the Hartford Cavalry Association at Hartford, the varsity squash team will play M. I. T., and the freshman swimming team will meet Gardner High School at the Indoor Athletic Building at 3 o'clock.

Southpaw Polo Star



By a Staff Photographer

Ramblers' captain, Leo Boyle, whose rough-and-tumble, left-handed mallet-swinging has been a source of consternation to many opposing teams in the Commonwealth Polo League.

Redmen Face Harvard Six On Arena Ice

It was just after McGill had defeated Boston College 9-3 at the Garden last night, and Coach Hughie Farquharson of the Redmen was waiting in the dressing room for his players to change into street clothing.

"Yes, I think McGill is going to win another Triple I Hockey League championship," he said, but it was evident his heart was not in his words. For in the very next breath, Hughie was expounding on the strength of Toronto and Queen's.

With his team due to face Harvard at the Arena tomorrow night in the initial league contest for both, the former McGill star defenseman did not seem elated by his victory over B. C. His face showed no hint of a smile as he received congratulations, nor did the players' boisterous songs appear to rouse him.

McQuillam Good

"Toronto and Queen's are good this year," he declared. "Toronto is well-balanced, with light, fast forwards working lightning passes in front of a fairly good-sized defense. In addition to their usual group of good players, they have a fellow named McQuillam of Ottawa, who may make the league sit up and take notice.

"Queen's has three or four outstanding players, including the Williamson and the Neilson brothers, and a goalie who may turn out to be the best in the league. He is a combination baseball and soccer player, judging from the way he catches pucks and kicks them out of the net."

Farquharson, who played seven years for McGill and who since his graduation in 1934 has been a member of the Montreal Royals and Victorias, the Canadian Olympic team, and several sextets in Paris and London, felt that he was not qualified to judge the American teams in view of the fact that he has not yet seen them play this season.

Need Conditioning

"As for us, it will be a matter of conditioning from now on," he went on. "We miss those games in the Montreal Senior Group, both for experience and for the skating. We only have three sessions a week now."

Now in his third year as coach of the Redmen, during which time he has won two league championships, Hughie explained why the Canadians always bring no more than 11 players with them. "We have more," he said, "but in Canada we are allowed to use only 11 men, and I see no use in burdening ourselves with extra men when we come across the border. It might do more harm than good."

* * *

Despite its wide margin of victory over Boston College, McGill does not seem as powerful as it has in recent years. The Eagles played only two lines along with McGill, with Bob Mee playing all but a few minutes of the game at defense, and all tired rapidly in the third period. Up to the 10th minute of the last period, the teams were tied 3-3. A penalty to Powers of the Eagles, however, gave McGill the opportunity it was looking for and it started a barrage of six goals, three of which were scored within one minute and 28 seconds.

* * *

Toronto appears to be living up to Farquharson's expectations, judging from their 12-1 victory over Princeton last night.

* * *

Tomorrow night, while Harvard is facing McGill, Yale will play Toronto and Princeton will meet Queen's. G. C.

Pitt Boss Hopeful

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 5 (AP)—Art Rooney, boss of the Pittsburgh professional football Pirates, said last night he was "confident and hopeful" of signing Jock Sutherland to coach the Pirates.

Rooney said he had made the former Pitt mentor a proposition of "somewhat less than $15,000 a year" and felt that he had a good chance of getting him to take the place of Walter Kiesling, who finished last season as the Pirates' coach after Johnny Blood resigned.

Rooney added, however, that he understood Sutherland would meet representatives of the Brooklyn Dodgers next week to discuss an offer to coach the New York team.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Ohio 67, Baltimore 44.
Detroit 29, Iowa Teachers 28 (overtime).
Wichita 46, Sterling (Kan.) 31.
Ottawa 40, Bethany (Kan.) 34.
Murry (Ky.) T. 42, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 40 (two overtime periods).
Santa Clara 46, Montana State 31.
New Mexico Aggies 60, Arizona 41.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 46, Southwestern (Kan.) 36.
Mississippi 49, Mississippi College 43.
Ricks 65, Montana Normal 25.
Mercer 51, Chattanooga 41.
Sparks Business Col. (Ill.) 47, Centenary 41 (overtime).
Milwaukee T. 49, Carrol (Wis.) 37.
Concordia 44, Augsburg (Minn.) 30.
West Texas State 65, McMurry (Tex.) 21.
East Central (Okla.) 50, Okla. Baptist 31.
Stephen F. Austin 46, Henderson State (Ark.) 24.
Southeastern Okla. 28, Northeastern Okla. 27.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 47, Gustavus Adolphus 41.
Southwestern (La.) 31, Southern Ill. Normal 29.
Ill. State Normal 28, Valparaiso 27.
Ball State (Ind.) 50, Akron 37.
Calvin (Mich.) 52, De Sales (Ohio) 43.
Ohio Wesleyan 66, Western State (Mich.) 56.
Bowling Green 39, Mich. Normal 28.
North Carolina 29, Catawba 25.
Duke 51, Davidson 28.
Westminster (Pa.) 50, Carnegie Tech 44.
Panzer 50, William and Mary 44.
Lake Forest 52, Armour Tech 35.
Maryland 51, Rutgers 39.
Lenoir-Rhyne 45 Atlantic Christian 39 (overtime).
Lawrence Tech 70, Cleary 14.
R. I. State 89, New Hampshire 70.
High Point College 47, Langley Field 43 (overtime).
Furman 30, College of Charleston 17.

Large Squad Is Available For Harvard Polo Interests

If Harvard's polo squad fails to display any trophies at the end of this season, it won't be because of a lack of sufficient volunteers to ride after them.

Officially opening the indoor season in Hartford tomorrow night against a traditional early season rival, the Hartford Cavalry team, the Crimson will draw a powerful trio from one of the largest squads that has turned out in recent years.

Nearly 15 mallet-swingers—divided up into two freshmen teams, a Jayvee squad and a varsity squad—have been drawn largely from lower classmen, with only three seniors to be lost for future seasons. And although most of the players have not brought their horses with them, about 15 top-notch mounts are available. A not too impossible reserve has been supplied from the college's R. O. T. C. string.

Freshmen Looked Good

The freshmen earned mild reputation two weeks ago in an exhibition game of the Commonwealth Polo League, piling up a nine-goal total against Fairview in an exhibition of talented playing that made even the varsity squadmates take a few lessons.

Although no definite varsity team has been picked this early in the season, practice this week has already revealed a working three-man combination with Jack Lewis at No. 1, Gay Dillingham at No. 2, and Wyn White at back position. All three players had practical experience on last year's squad, while Dillingham, with a handicap rating in the U. S. Polo Association, was one of the Crimson's top performers last year.

Jayvees vs. Ramblers

While the varsity squad battles in Hartford, the Crimson Jayvee's will stage a tussle with Ramblers, opening the indoor season at the Commonwealth armory. The Ramblers, one of the toughest teams in the league, will doubtlessly put on the pressure in this starter in order to assure an early bid towards winning the cup this yea- that they so narrowly missed last season.

* * *

Gen. Daniel Needham's veteran Artillery team will cross mallets with Edgewood Farms on the same bill tomorrow night in the class B bracket. General Needham's trio, which won the class B trophy last year, is rated a slight favorite over the newly formed Edgewood Farms trio, captained by the veteran New England poloist Cy Newbegin.

* * *

Also scheduled on the triple-header bill tomorrow night is a class C game between Cossacks, a 110th Cavalry team, and Caissons, an unofficial grouping of Harvard players.

* * *

Norwich University, which has already triumphed over Cornell this season, will engage Harvard Jan. 13 to open the intercollegiate season in Boston.

* * *

Return of John C. Hopewell, well-known Boston polo player, to the Commonwealth Polo League games was announced recently. Hopewell, who has not played in Boston for two years, was at that time rated with a two-goal handicap in the class A listing.

Gordon Walker

Olympic Bowman League To Start Competition Jan. 14

By Natalie Reichart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Archery's major winter competitive event gets under way on Jan. 14, with the first shoot of the Olympic Bowman League in its 13th annual meet. Teams from all parts of the country used 140 different archers in the 1939 competition, in which 35 teams were represented. While eight of the teams were composed entirely of women, in some instances women were members of men's teams and accounted for scores in the highest brackets.

The round used is 90 arrows at 30 yards, shot by each of four archers, repeated each week for a 10-week period. The event was designed to fit indoor conditions, but may be shot indoors or out. Last year only one team—the Miami, Fla., archers—shot all 10 of their matches outdoors. Scores for both teams and individuals are reported weekly by the various participating clubs, and reports of relative standings are sent out the following week by Kore T. Duryee, secretary of the Seattle Archery Club which sponsors the meet.

Detroit Archers Won

Winners of the 1939 men's division plaque were the Detroit Archers with a total score for the 10-week period of 30,948 followed by the Portland Archers with a score of 30,886. The women's division lead was more closely contested, with the winning Seattle Archers totaling a score of 28,668, and the second place Detroit Archers posting a score of 28,651.

Highest individual men's average was made by Pat Chambers, national men's archery champion, of Portland, Ore., shooting with the Portland Archers. His average score was 784, of which 57 were perfect ends. Highest single match score of 806 out of a possible 810 was made by Russell Jones, shooting with the Cascadian Bowmen of Eugene, Ore. No one has ever achieved a perfect score in this event in competition, the nearest so far being Gilman Keasey, former national champion, of Corvallis, Ore., who scored an 808 in the 1938 matches.

Mrs. Carter Leads

Women's high average scorer was Mrs. Belvia Carter, national women's champion, of Seattle, Wash., whose average was 764.8, just .2 lower than the all-time record held by Mrs. Vivian Chambers of Portland, Ore. Highest single match was also scored by Mrs. Carter, her total of 794 setting a new record for the women.

Statistics on the 1939 series, compiled by Mr. Duryee through a questionnaire, indicate that there was great variety in the type of tackle used by competing archers. Yew bows were predominant, the proportion of those reporting being 46 of that wood compared to seven of lemonwood, seven of osage orange, two of snakewood, two of Tennessee cedar, and one compostion bow of yew and whalebone. Bows baried in length from 6' 1" to 5' for the men, 5' 8" to 4' 8" for the women; in weight from 45 to 30 pounds for the men, 36 to 18 for the women.

Varied Lengths

Arrows varied in length for the men from 28½ inches to 25, for the women from 28 to 22; in weight from 430 to 265 grains for the men, 360 to 160 grains for the women. Arrows were principally made from Port Orford cedar, there having been 48 of that wood, six of Douglas fir, three of Sitka spruce, one of Norway pine and 12 of metal.

The point-of aim method was used by 34 of those answering the questionnaire, while 31 used bow sights. Of these bow sight users, 27 archers came from east of the Mississippi.

Official date for the 1940 championship tournament sponsored by the National Archery Association is Aug. 5 to 10, according to the latest report from the president, Lawrence E. Briggs. The meet will be held in Amherst, Mass.

Guest Star

Larry S. MacPhail, President of the Brooklyn baseball team, who will be the featured speaker at the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America dinner here at the Copley-Plaza, Feb. 1.

Seals Get Barrett

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Charles Graham, President of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, reported yesterday the acquisition of option on John Barrett, outfielder, from the Boston Red Sox, completing the trade for Dominic Di Maggio.

The new Seal outfielder was with Scranton in the Eastern League last season. He batted .279. Previously the Red Sox turned over Joe Gonzales and Wilfrid Lefebvre, pitchers, to the Seals.

Jumbos Meet Wildcats

Tufts varsity basketball team will play its first court game following the Christmas holidays tomorrow night when Coach Art Cochran leads his courtmen to Durham to meet New Hampshire State.

With four victories and only one defeat to mar its record, Tufts will be a favorite to outscore New Hampshire, a team that has enjoyed only fair success in its efforts thus far.

Senators Show Profit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Washington American League Baseball Club, which finished sixth last year, earned a "slight profit" but no dividend was declared, President Clark Griffith announced after the annual stockholders' meeting.

He said a large profit was impossible because of improvements made at Griffith Stadium, money spent for new players and losses on the farm system. Attendance was "a few thousand" below 500,000.

Veteran Track Star Has Experts Speculating—Americans Fail to Halt Rivals

Glenn Cunningham Starts Eighth Year as Top Runner

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the eighth consecutive season Glenn Cunningham, the flying Kansan, is striding with the top men over the one-mile distance. Will he, for the eighth consecutive year, dominate the field? Or has the time finally arrived when a younger and less experienced runner shall beat him to the tape?

Most of the seasoned track followers have ceased predicting—or attempting to predict—Cunningham's immediate future. Several times in recent years they have painted pessimistic pictures at the beginning of the winter campaign, or after he lost a race, only to have the quiet Kansan come back greater than ever and dull their reputations as experts.

Trailed San Romani

With the start of another indoor track season, the name of Cunningham is again in the headlines. At New Orleans on New Year's Day he ran third in the Sugar Bowl 1,500 meters out of doors, trailing Archie San Romani and Blaine Rideout in the stretch. The next day a few of the more hardy experts rewrote their annual stories, rushing the departure of America's outstanding miler. One race, however, can hardly end the career of the great Cunningham, any more than a lone strikeout could deprive Joe Di Maggio of his Yankee uniform.

Even though he may have slipped—with emphasis on the may—Cunningham could still be good enough to dominate the one-mile field. Most of his victories last winter were attained by comfortable margins. Furthermore, he knows all of the answers in the running game. Like Paavo Nurmi, Mel Sheppard and other men who stayed at the top of the ladder for many years, Glenn runs with his head as well as his slender legs. Strategy plays a part in every close grind. This angle is as important in track as it is in baseball and football.

Runs 880 Yards

Cunningham has his 1940 indoor inaugural at Brooklyn K. of C. Games in the 13th Regimental Armory tomorrow evening. Because the program lacks a mile run, he will step the 880 (one-half mile) distance against Gene Venzke and Charley Beetham. The Brooklyn card is lengthy and colorful, but the 880 holds the most fan appeal because of the Kansan. If he steps around the 13th Regimental Armory boards in respectable time, the mile campaigners had better sharpen their spikes and get ready for another interesting winter.

However, regardless of what Cunningham does tomorrow night, the mile field this season will be hard to figure. Many critics maintain that the man to watch over the distance is Chuck Fenske, the former University of Wisconsin flash, who should be ready to reach his indoor peak. After trailing Cunningham and others indoors most of the winter, Chuck went out and beat Sydney Wooderson of England in the Princeton mile in June. Wooderson, it is recalled, holds the accepted world record for the mile at 4m. 6.4s.

Other Milers

Then there is little Archie San Romani, who already has a triumph at the Sugar Bowl meet to his credit. In the absence of a mile run at Brooklyn, Archie is running in the two-mile, but will go over the shorter distance in most of the indoor meets. Luigi Beccali, the Italian, is challenging. Blaine Rideout is back. Louis Zamperini comes East from the Pacific Coast with a formidable record.

Although there are contentions that he is still about two years away, Leslie MacMitchell may rocket to the front ahead of schedule. The New York University star is the present "Boy Wonder" of track and is picked as the future four-minute miler. At least, he has a better chance than anyone now competing to reach that elusive time. At an age when the average collegian is struggling to make the varsity squad, MacMitchell is pressing the top-notch performers in the country. Perhaps it is just as well for the Cunningham family that Glenn arrived on the scene eight years ahead of sensational young Leslie.

Minor Baseball League Head Views Progress of Pastime

By William G. Bramham

President, National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 5 (AP)—There is a popular saying that the first 100 years are the hardest. Baseball has just completed its first century, after a splendid centennial observance during the past year. We in the minor leagues are looking toward 1940 with a confidence born of the success of the past.

The first 100 years may be the hardest, but we are not going to relax simply because we have passed that difficult milestone. There is the great heritage of a great sport behind us and we must perpetuate it. Such results are obtained only by the continued application of the principles which we champion and by ceaseless effort to give the sports-loving public of North America the best that baseball has to offer. Succeeding in that, we have no reason to fear for the next 100 years.

Increased Attendance

The season of 1939 was, perhaps, the best the minor leagues have enjoyed in their long history. Exclusive of the play-offs and post-season series which were staged, our 41 leagues drew a total of 18,500,000 paid admissions, a remarkable increase of 3,000,000 over the previous season.

One cannot scan these figures without feeling an appreciation for the loyalty of the baseball public and a realization that the game must offer something of wide appeal.

Already, we have added one new league to the National Association for 1940, and several more are in the process of organization. The spread of the game into Canada has been most gratifying, and while nations across the sea are in the midst of strife, it is a source of much satisfaction to know that our neighboring Government in Canada looks to baseball as one of the effective mediums to relieve the war-worried minds of its people.

Pleasant Memories

In the United States, too, we look upon baseball as a common ground where all men may gather to enjoy clean sportsmanship and hard competition which leave pleasant memories.

At our centennial convention in Cincinnati we accomplished much and the desire to co-operate and to learn, as expressed by our club officials, was more pronounced than it ever has been.

Some points of legislation which arose at Cincinnati left some of our members in a fog. Some of the problems were exaggerated and due to misunderstanding. It is my opinion that the mists will lift in short order, and that when the misunderstandings have been clarified, we all shall clearly see minor league baseball stands stronger and better equipped than it has in many years.

To that vast throng which loves and patronizes the game of baseball, I give assurance that we realize our obligations and that our efforts are directed toward each and every point we deem beneficial to a pastime that has stood the test for 100 years. To those of you who are associated with our organization in the operation of the individual clubs, I urge that you look ahead with the same confidence and enthusiasm you have displayed in the past. There is no reason to approach the 1940 season in any other frame of mind. Our game is on solid ground and is progressing. The coming season should be another strong link welded into the chain.

Women's Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—In quaint old Augusta, leading golfers of the nation will compete on Jan. 15, 16, 17 and 18 in the Third Annual Women's Titleholders Open Golf championship, sister tournament of the renowned Masters' Invitation, which is playing each year in Augusta.

Patty Berg, twice winner of the Women's Titleholders tournament, will lead a field comprising the brightest women stars in all golfdom. Definite entries have been recevied from Helen Hicks Harb, Helen Dettweiller, Mrs. Myron Davy, Washington, D. C., and Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky. Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, runner-up in last year's tournament, is also expected to be on hand, as are Katherine Hemphill, Marion MacDougal, Babe Didrikson, Elizabeth Gordon, Jean Bauer, Gladys Blaisdell, Mrs. Horton Smith, Isabel Ogilvie, Helen Waring, Jane Cothran, and many others.

Like the Masters' tournament, invitation to compete in the Augusta Women's Open is reserved for the cream of the crop, including all present and former state and major sectional titleholders, and all qualifiers in the current National. The tournament, a prelude to the other Southern events in that it is played in January, is open also to all women professionals.

The 72 holes of medal play, the truest test of real golf, will be over the beautiful and famous Hill course of the Augusta Country Club, where Bobby Jones began his grand slam in 1930 by winning the Southeastern open.

A perpetual trophy has been given the committee for the event by Frank Miller, of Augusta. When won it can only be kept by the winner for one year. Other attractive trophies are also given both for daily prizes and total scores for the four days.

Peddie Captain

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—Evans Hicks, coach of soccer at the Peddie School, has announced that John R. Talbot of Rahway, N. J., has been elected captain of the team for next year. Jack succeeds his older brother, Duncan. One other brother, a sophomore, was also on this year's varsity team.

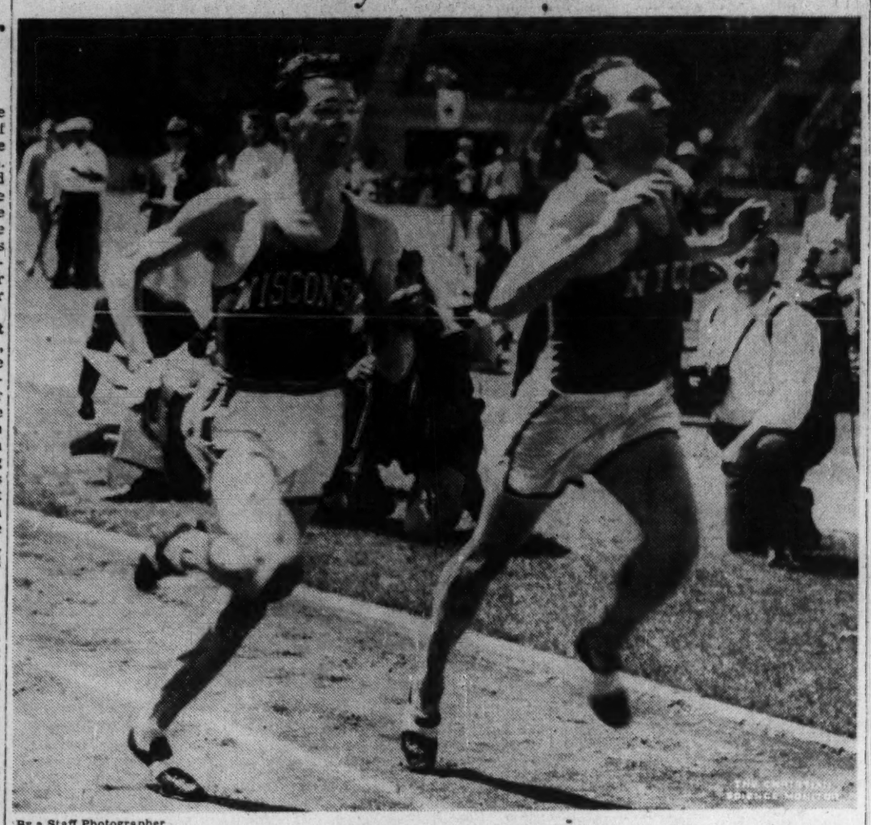
College Hockey

By the Associated Press

McGill 9, Boston College 3.
Lewiston Maple Leafs 4, Bowdoin 0.
Michigan 1, Michigan Tech 0.
Toronto 12, Princeton 1.

Paul Wanter batted .380 in 1937.

Milers Ready for Another Season



By a Staff Photographer

The veteran Glenn Cunningham is warming up for the coming indoor track season and has the experts guessing regarding his chances of maintaining the success of the past seven years. He is shown above nosing out Charles "Chuck" Fenske in one of their many races, and Fenske is picked by some to dethrone the veteran this coming season.

Reds Indicate More Pitchers To Be Dropped

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5 (AP)—At least two more Red pitchers are to go, Cincinnati baseball officials indicated after deals yesterday which disposed of Lefty Lee Grissom to the world champion New York Yankees and Johnny Niggeling to the St. Louis Browns.

It may take spring practice to determine which of the 12 remaining members of the National League champions' hurling staff are to be caught in the shakeup.

Gabe Paul, the Reds' traveling secretary, said, "The club will start the season with nine or 10 pitchers."

After announcement of the deals which included trading Grissom for right-hander Joe Beggs of the Yanks' Newark farm, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds said: "I saw Beggs pitch in Newark in 1938 and I like his curve ball. I don't care what his record is. I like his style and stuff and that's what I go by."

In the big time Beggs has not been able to win consistently. Grissom worked in 33 games last season, with a record of nine wins and seven losses.

Speculators believe the next Red pitcher to be released will be Charles Barrett, Johnny Hutchings, John Cannon or Elmer Riddle.

The waiver release of Niggeling, who came up from Indianapolis of the American Association and won two games and lost one last season, drew the front office comment that "the Browns have been after him."

Army's Gymnastic Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army's gymnastic team is scheduled to compete in six matches this winter, according to an announcement made by Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics. Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnasts will open the schedule with the Cadets on Feb. 10, followed the next Saturday by a triangular match with Dartmouth and Penn State. Dual meets have also been arranged with Navy, Princeton and Temple, all former rivals, while the season will end with the Intercollegiates on March 23, to be held here at West Point.

The schedule:

Feb. 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at West Point. 17—Dartmouth and Penn State at West Point.
March 2—Navy at Annapolis. 9—Princeton at Princeton. 16—Temple University at West Point. 23—Intercollegiates at West Point.

Senators' Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clark Griffith has announced his Washington Senators would play 24 spring exhibition games, including 15 against major league opposition.

On the schedule were the New York Giants, St. Louis Cardinals and Boston Bees of the National League and Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers of the American.

The Senators also will meet Kansas City, Milwaukee and Minneapolis of the American Association, Atlanta of the Southern Association, Charlotte of the Piedmont League and Baltimore of the International League. Washington will train at Orlando, Fla.

Gagnon to Amerks

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Sale of Johnny Gagnon, veteran right-winger of the Montreal Canadiens, to the New York Americans of the National Hockey League was announced last night by President Ernie Savard of the Canadiens.

Six-man football is now six years old.

Return of Pershing Trophy Highlight of Shooting Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1939 summary for rifle and pistol target shooting is highlighted by the international victory of the American small bore rifle team and the return of the Pershing Trophy to the United States after eight years of British possession. The hand-picked National Rifle Association squad sent to England in June performed a feat no team since 1931 has been able to do—beat the British on their home ground.

Less spectacular but nonetheless prominent in the review of the sport for the year is the increased popularity indicated by the 200 registered (top-flight) tournaments throughout the country with 14,000 registrations more than the 1938 record of 111 with 10,000 competitors. Attendant in this increase are the many new national records set up; the last one of the year and one of the most outstanding, that of a 17-year-old California girl, Gloria Jacobs of Woodland, who reached the near perfection mark of 299 of a possible 300 points with a .22 caliber pistol over the 25-yard police course in slow, timed, and rapid fire.

National Matches

The national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, kept pace with this increase in tournament shooting by the all-time high attendance of 4,100 competitors. Of these, the .30 caliber rifle shooters were most numerous for the semi-military matches, with small bore rifle and pistol experts dividing their record attendance with approximately 850 each.

In the 105 events of Camp Perry's two-week program, 21 new records were set up, three of them particularly brilliant performances. In the contest for the historic Wimbledon Cup, a Marine private, Alfred Wolters, firing at 1,000 yards, made 27 consecutive V's—hits in the center-most ring, 20 inches in diameter, of the long range target. Paralleling this feat was that of William Schweitzer of Hillside, N. J., who made a consecutive string of 220 bull's-eyes with the small bore rifle at 200 yards, firing at a 12-inch bull's-eye—Schweitzer quitting the range with an unfinished run due to a previously scheduled appointment. The third remarkable record was set by the U. S. Marines when their eight-man team all fired perfect scores in the Long-Range (1,000-yard) championship match for the Herrick Trophy.

Clean Sweep

The United States teams made a clean sweep of the international team competitions staged in connection with these annual matches. The famous Lord Dewar Trophy for small bore rifle team competition was won by the U. S. with a new record for the 30 years of competition—7,954 over Great Britain's 7,921. The U. S. pistol team defeated the British, Canadian, Cuban, and Mexican teams by a margin of 83 points over the runner-up Canadian squad.

The Infantry rifle team successively defended its military rifle championship against a determined Cavalry squad for one of the tightest team battles of match history. William B. Woodring's (Alton, Ill.) three-year reign as champion small bore rifle shooter was ended by Vere Hamer of Woodstock, Ill., while the 1938 national all-caliber pistol champion, Alfred Hemming of Detroit, Mich., was forced to give way to Emmett E. Jones of Los Angeles.

Pistol Shooters

The pistol shooters continued to wreck the greater number of national and world records. Outstanding was the performance of the Detroit Police pistol team which, in one day of tournament competition at Miami, Fla., set up three new records. The U. S. Treasury team came next in line with its two five-man team records of 1380 x 1500 with the .45 caliber handguns and 1419 x 1500 with the .38 revolvers.

The National Rifle Association put into operation for the first time in 1939 a regional tournament plan with a classification system for all shooters, based on their established averages. The plan allowed for the winners in the two top classes to be sent to the national matches at the expense of the association.

Collegiate World

In the collegiate rifle world, the U. S. Naval Academy succeeded in winning back the title from the 1938 champions of George Washington University. Some 45 teams competed in the finals for the national title in April.

The Juniors from high schools and boys' and girls' clubs were again led for the third successive year by a team of high school girls from Munhall, Pennsylvania. In winning this national junior team title from among some 200 teams, they established an all-time record of perfect team scores for the eight-match winter series in each of the three years.

A summary of the rifle and pistol championships for 1939 follows:

.30 Caliber

National All-Around Championship

(Dupont Trophy Match, the Pentathlon of the National Matches, based on points gained in selected pistol, small bore, and big bore matches.) Walter R. Walsh, 1st Lt. U. S. M. C. R., 1058 x 1150.

N. R. A. .30 Caliber Rifle Individual Championship

(Wright Memorial Trophy, six seperate events are fired over a four-day period to decide this championship.) Thomas J. Jones, Sgt. U. S. M. C., 636 x 655.

National Military Rifle Individual Championship

(U. S. Service Rifle, the "Daniel Boone" Trophy to the winner.) Coats Brown, Sgt. U. S. Infantry 288 x 300.

National Military Rifle Team Championship

Infantry, 2757.

President's Match

(Slow fire service rifle individual championship. The 100 competitors turning in the highest score in this event receive brassards designating them as "The President's Hundred.") Thomas J. Jones, Sgt. U. S. M. C., 147 x 150.

Wimbledon Cup Match

(Long range free rifle championship. Second oldest American shooting trophy in the Wimbledon Cup, which was presented to the American Rifle Team in 1875 by Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria.) Alfred L. Wolters, Pfc. U. S. M. C., 100-27V's.

Small Bore

National Small Bore Rifle Individual Championship

(Critchfield Trophy, based on the scores fired in eight leading small bore matches.) Vere Hamer, Minnesota, 3192 x 3200.

National Small Bore Team Championship

(The Caswell Trophy.) Ohio State Rifle Team, 2390 x 2400.

National Collegiate Rifle Team Championship

(Small bore.) U. S. Naval Academy, 1891.

National Junior Rifle Team Championship

(Small bore, a series of 10 postal matches for junior or high school clubs.) Munhall, Pennsylvania, 3500 x 3500.

Pistol

N. R. A. All-Caliber Pistol Championship

(Based on three different types of handguns, using each of them slow, timed, and rapid fire.) Emmett E. Jones, Los Angeles Police, 858 x 900.

National Military Pistol Individual Championship

(.45 caliber.) P. M. Chapman, U. S. Treasury, 280 x 300.

National Military Pistol Team Championship

U. S. Marine Corps, 1315 x 1500.

International

Small Bore Rifle Team Match for the Pershing Trophy

(Fired at London, England, between the United States and Great Britain.) United States, 3950 x 4000.

Dewar International Match

(The 1939 match marked the 30th anniversary of the introduction of the Dewar International Small Bore Team Match between 20-man teams representing the English-speaking countries. Each nation fires on its home range and scores are exchanged by cable.) United States, 7954 x 8000.

International Pistol Team Match

(Open to Great Britain, Dominion of Canada, Republic of Cuba, Mexico, and the United States. Team consists of 10 shooters.) United States 1821; Canada 1738; Great Britain 1734; Cuba 1581.

Rangers Alone In Top Place Of Standing

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	12	5	7	69	54	31
Boston	13	6	3	64	47	29
Toronto	13	7	3	67	45	29
Chicago	9	11	1	42	67	19
Canadiens	7	12	2	52	60	16
Detroit	6	13	3	55	60	15
Americans	7	13	1	47	64	15

Results Jan. 4

Rangers 6, Americans 2.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Toronto 1.

By the Associated Press

The blazing New York Rangers just can't be stopped.

Supposedly handicapped, tired and ready to wilt under the pressure of the second longest winning streak in modern hockey, the Blue Shirts were about ready—so rumor had it—to be taken to the cleaners by their fierce intra-city rivals, the New York Americans.

The game was played last night—and the result read about the same as the last 15 times the Rangers had started—they won again. In 16 games the Rangers have won 11 and tied five.

Not only did they wallop the Americans 6-2 but they outsped, outskated, and out-everything'd the hapless Amerks to shoot into first place in the league standings, thanks to the Chicago Black Hawks, who took the measure of the Toronto Maple Leafs by 2-1.

Rangers Stand

Before last night's tussles, the Rangers, the Leafs and the Boston Bruins were all tied up for the first spot, but now the Rangers stand alone—and the way they have been going lately, it looks like they'll stay there until the season ends.

Boston was idle last night, and Toronto lost, so that the Rangers now have a point total of 31, to 29 apiece for the Leafs and the Bruins.

Their 16 games without defeat puts them within two of the National League record of 18—and that's their next goal.

Furious Assault

Chicago—notably its goalie Paul Goodman—had to withstand a furious third period assault on the part of the Toronto team to come out ahead. Chicago scored twice in the second period, and it looked like Goodman, recently acquired, might be on his way to another shutout, but he couldn't stop all those wild Leaf rushes and let one get through in the third period.

In the league's third game—virtually lost in the excitement over the Rangers' and the Leafs' activities—the Detroit Red Wings sailed to a 3-2 victory over the greatly harassed Montreal Canadiens, who now have been beaten eight straight times.

And that means only one thing—that there are going to be some changes soon in the Canadiens' personnel. The management told the players after loss No. 7 that the end was in sight—but then withheld any action until after last night's contest.

New Swim Mark

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Fernande Caroen of the Ostend Swimming Club today bettered the women's world record for 500 meters freestyle by covering the distance in 6 minutes 28 2-5 seconds. The previous record of 6:34 3-10 was made last April by Dane Hveger.

Cowboys Seem Team to Beat In Missouri Valley League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 5—Open season on the Oklahoma Aggies was due to begin tonight with inauguration of the 1940 Missouri Valley Conference championship race.

There is little doubt that the Cowboys are the ones to beat in the Valley this season. Ten victories in 11 starts, including a triumphant tour of the East and a sweep to their third championship in the all-Oklahoma collegiate meet, attest to the class of Hank Iba's latest product.

Meanwhile, doubleheaders at St. Louis, Mo., tonight and Saturday were to provide first Conference action in the contest to produce a successor to the 1939 co-champions, Drake and Oklahoma A. & M. Drake and Washburn meet St. Louis and Washington in the two twin bills.

Here is how the seven Valley entries shape up as the season opens:

Oklahoma A. & M. favorite for another title. Veteran Cab Renick at guard heads eight lettermen, including Harvey Slade, Howard Doyle, Gene Smelser and Howard Francis. . . . But Vernon Schwertfeger of Dodge City, Kan., looms as best center, while Sophomore L. F. Eggleston of Walters, Okla., has been the high scoring forward in most of the 11 games. . . . Beaten by the Iba clan: Pittsburg Teachers, City College of New York, LaSalle, Duke, George Washington, Loyola of Chicago, Texas Christian, Southeastern, Arkansas, and Texas Tech, the latter four in the all-college tournament.

DRAKE—If the Aggies are to be stopped, Bill Williams' team probably will do it. . . . If one of the sophomores, Thomas, Baal, or Beasley comes through at forward, the Bulldogs will be tough. Seasoned Ned Swan, center; Toky Ahrenkiel, forward, and Walter O'Connor, guard, are on deck, as are Jay Cox, large junior college transfer guard. . . . Don't be misled by the Bulldog nonconference record of seven defeats and four victories, for Swan, O'Connor and Cox all got a late start because of football and most of the early Bulldog games were played on a southwestern tour, with the team traveling by auto and playing every night. . . . A close defeat by Illinois and a victory over previously unbeaten Iowa State indicate the Iowans now are set to go. . . . Drake also has beaten Simpson, New Mexico U., and West Texas, while losing to Iowa State, Maryville, Bethel, West Texas and New Mexico State twice.

TULSA—Tex Ryon, the Valley's only new coach this season, inherited from Chet Benefiel four lettermen, three of whom were regulars, and a group of good sophomores. . . . Harry Lamprich and Bob Patterson, veterans, appear at forward, although Patterson has been handicapped by an injury. . . Clarence Ehlers is a seasoned guard. . . . Roy Buffalo Ira Sparks, Frank Tenney, Howard Crow, Jack Brown and Jack Donalson are leaders among the new men. . . . Ryon has been giving his big squad more action than any other Valley team, playing 13 games. . . . Seven victories have been over East Central, Springfield, Independence J. C., Northeastern, Southwest Missouri Teachers, Oklahoma Baptist, and Oklahoma City. . . . Six losses were to Central, East Texas, Baylor, North Texas, East Central, and West Texas.

WASHINGTON—The word is out that the Bears are much improved this year and a recent conquest of Missouri seems to prove it. . . . Huddie Hellmich's team has played only a half-dozen games, winning four—from McKendree, Missouri Mines, East Illinois Teachers, and Missouri—and losing two—to Carbondale Teachers and Macomb. . . . Desmond Lee, the big veteran center, is the key man, but Sophomores Bud Schwenk, Dutch Lutz, Schoenbeck and MacLean are coming along fast.

WASHBURN—Veterans abound and Dee Errickson's outfit can do plenty of damage, as witness a recent victory over the 1939 national college champion, Southwestern. . . . Chuck Ostmeyer and Eddie Amsbaugh, veteran guards, are the Ichabods' prides. . . . In the front line are Erskine Money, center, and Kayo Emmot, forward, and a sophomore named Dougherty. . . . Washburn has beaten Phillips, Morningside, McPherson and Southwestern, losing to Emporia twice and to Kansas.

CREIGHTON—The Bluejays, with a glorious basketball background, face a doleful campaign unless sophomores produce unexpectedly. . . . Roman Roh and Dick Shaw are gone, leaving Marshall Kittleson to carry on the Creighton scoring tradition. . . . Vinson Roach is back at guard while the most promising new man appears to be Brownie Jaquay, a forward who transferred from Fort Scott, Kan., Junior College. . . . The Jays started well by beating Denver but then lost to Michigan State twice and to South Dakota.

ST. LOUIS—Two victories in five starts is the Billiken record, two of the losses coming at the hands of Missouri and the other to Western Illinois Teachers. . . . Victories were scored over Missouri Mines and Centenary. Capt. Les Dudenoefer is back at guard, but here again sophomores will make or break the team. . . . Ray Stertz has been starting at center while Jim McDevitt, Charlie McCarthy, Don Randle and Steve Brady, all newcomers, have been carrying much of the load for Jack Sterrett's team.

Rimmer at Riddell's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—James Rimmer, noted golf professional and former holder of the Western Canadian Open Championship, has arrived in Bermuda to take up his new duties at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club.

Rimmer, who is recognized as one of the leading professionals of Canada, has been a member of the Canadian Ryder Cup team and finished second this year in the Canadian Open Championship.

Prior to coming to Bermuda he was connected with the Halifax Golf and Country Club in Nova Scotia.

Riddell's Bay is one of the leading golf courses which Americans enjoy playing while vacationing in Bermuda. The golf association in Bermuda is very active and most of the courses sponsor weekly tournaments.

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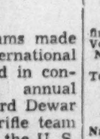
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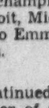
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	855,150
1940 volume to date	2,454,950
1939 volume to date	2,653,640

Stock Market Drops During Late Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sellers sniped at the stock market today and scored more than enough hits to offset quiet strength in an assortment of preferred and specialty issues.

The list held to narrow price changes either way until late afternoon when steels and aircrafts were subjected to a mild barrage of offerings. Losses of fractions to a point or so were well distributed at the close. Early gains of as much for favorites were reduced in most cases.

After an active few minutes at the opening, when a feeble rally failed to follow through, the pace slowed. Volume expanded for a brief interval near the final hour, then again slackened. Tranfers approximated 800,000 shares for the full session.

Reinvestment demand in the wake of recent tax adjustments was in evidence throughout, but many traders were said to have held aloof pending further light on the intentions of Congress and a better business perspective over the next several months. At that, the day's industrial horizon contained more bright than shady spots.

Among stocks, American Telephone and Loft posted new 1939-40 highs.

Resistant also were American Can, Woolworth, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., and Chesapeake & Ohio. Utility preferreds drawing support were Electric Power & Light, American & Foreign Power and American Power & Light.

Lagging were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Western Union, Anaconda, U. S. Gypsum and Bendix.

Scandinavian Bonds Off

U. S. Governments recorded new gains running to around ½ point in an uneven bond market today.

Scandinavian issues were offered at lower prices following foreign reports the northern countries were in danger of direct involvement in the Russo-Finnish war.

While the market generally set a narrow course, losses of fractions to around 2 points were numerous near midday in the Scandinavian list. The losers included Oslo City 4½s, Norway 4½s, Denmark 5½s and Norway 6s.

The Scandinavian group in recent sessions had recovered substantially from the first shocks of the Russian invasion of Finland.

A few rail and utility issues, mostly in the lower-rated classes, were in demand at higher prices but buying and selling orders were rather closely matched in the general list.

Up a point or more at one time were Burlington 5s, Laclede Gas 6s, Nassau Electric 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5½s and Radio Keith 6s. Texas & Pacific 5s jumped 4 on sale of five bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co (Boston, Mass)	$4		Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Brown B & Tr (Wilson, N. C.)	$4		Dec. 24	
Emp Group Assoc	25c		Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Fall River Nat Bank (Fall River, Mass)	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Gilbert Co (A C) pf	$2.62½		Jan. 18	Jan. 13
Lynchburg Tr & Sav	$3		Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Nat Disc Corp	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Rochester Amer Insur Co (N. Y.)	20c		Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Seattle Tr&Savings Bk (Seattle, Wash.)	$1		Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Wallingford B&T Co (Conn)	25c		Jan. 10	Jan 2

Accumulated

Cuban Am Sug pf	$2		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sarg Paper pf A	50c		Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Do pf B	33c		Dec. 15	Dec. 14

Final

Globe Ktg Wks	30c		Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Westminster Bk, Lig (£4)	9⅝		.....	.....
Do (£)	(6¼%)		.....	.....

Initial

Corduroy Rubber	80c		Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Do pf pf	80c		Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Davis Coal & C	$1.25		Dec. 19	Dec. 18
Deb & Secur Co Ca	$8		Dec. 30	Dec. 23

Regular

Amerada Corp	50c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Am Res Ins Co (NY)	75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bost Safe Dep&Tr	$4	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Branch B&T (Wilson NC)	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Butte Highlnds Min Co	1c		Jan. 6	Dec. 29
Calgary Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Century Rib M pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
CCC&St L RR Co	$5	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Corn Ex B Tr Co NY	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Cottrell & Sons (CB)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Emp Group Assoc	25c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Fall River Nat Bk (Fall River Mass)	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
1st Nat Bk (Glassboro NJ)	50c	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Haverty Furniture Cos Inc $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Heights Sav&L	$1.50	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Homestake Min	37½c		Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Horn & Hardart	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Ky Util pr pf	87½c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 1
Lewis (EP) & Sons pf	21¼c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Loose-Wiles Bis Co pf	25c		Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Maytag Co $3 pf	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Miners Nat Bank of Wilkes-Barre (Pa)	$3	S	Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Montclair Tr (NJ)	20c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Monroe Loan Soc A	5c		Jan. 15	Jan. 9
Nat Disc Corp	50c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Nat Lib Ins	10c	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Nat State Cap Bank (Concord)	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Do	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
No Car RR gtd	$3.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
No Nat Bk, Duluth	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Ohio P S 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan.15
Do 7% pf 58 1-3c M			Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 6% pf 50c M			Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 5% pf 41 2-3c M			Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Orange Natl Bank (Orange, Mass)	$5	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Pitts Bess & L Erie R R	75c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pitts Coke & Iron pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Pitts N Bk Pitts	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Jan. 10
Do	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Public Serv Tr Shrs A, reg	$ 2-5c		Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do Bearer	$ 2-5c		Jan. 20	.....
Rochester American Insurance Co (NY)	25c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Sayers & Scoville Co pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Seattle Trust & Savings Bank (Seattle, Wash)	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Sefton Fibre, pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Southn Franklin Process Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 29
Spartan Mills	$4	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Union N Bk (Statesville, W Va)	$3	S	Jan. 2	.....
Wallingford Bk & Tr Co (Conn)	62½c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Washington Oil	50c		Jan. 10	Jan. 6

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars — Sales in 100s — High — Low — Last — Net Ch'ge

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	69¾	70	+ ⅝
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11½	6½	Adams Ex (½g)	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	56½	56	56	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	.....
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	12½	11¾	11¾	Jan 4
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	13¾	13⅜	13½	.....
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Jan 4
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	3	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 4
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	178	177	177	—1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	4	14½	14	14	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	21	40¾	39¾	40	—1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec30
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
47	16¾	Am Airlines	18	44½	43½	43⅝	— ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	8	11½	11	11	— ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 3
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44½	44½	44½	.....
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	114¾	114½	114¾	+ ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	31½	31	31	—1¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	50¾	50	50	—1
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134½	134	134½	Jan 3
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 4
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¾
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Jan 4
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	.....
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	14	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+1¾
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	17	27¾	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	3	Am & F P 2 pf	10	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	31	32½	31½	32½	+1
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6⅛	6	6	Jan 4
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	Jan 2
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	4	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— 1¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 4
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	60	59¼	59¼	— ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (¾g)	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 4
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	56	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	26	61¾	59½	60⅞	+1⅞
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	39	51⅝	49⅜	51	+1¾
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	68	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	17½	17	17	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	34	52½	50¾	50¾	—1½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	145⅛	144½	144½	— ½
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69⅛	69	69	+1¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	11	32½	31¼	31¼	—1¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	3	13	12⅞	13	.....
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	14	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ½
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	20½	20½	20½	.....
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87⅜	87	87⅜	+1⅜
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	14	172¾	172⅜	172¾	+ ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	88⅜	88	88⅛	— ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	149	148¼	148¼	Jan 4
8⅝	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	.....
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	19	12⅞	12	12	— ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jan 4
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	8	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	46	46	46	.....
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	Jan 2
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	40	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
54⅞	36	Anacon W & C	2	38½	38½	38½	Jan 4
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31¾	31¾	Jan 2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 3
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	10	6	5⅞	6	.....
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	50	50	.....
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Armour (Del)	7	39⅞	39½	39½	.....
13	7½	Arnold C (1⅛e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 4
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	81	80	81	+1
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	38	38	38	+1½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
26¾	8¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	17½	17½	Jan 4
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 4
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
48¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	48⅞	49	+1
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	49	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼

B

21¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	27	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ¾
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	7	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8	7¾	7¾	Jan 4
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	5	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
19½	11½	Barns Oil (.90g)	10	13¼	13	13	.....
26¾	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	12	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ¾
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	.....
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	Jan 2
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	56	31	29¾	30	— ¾
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	56½	56	56	— ⅛
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	43	29¼	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅞
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	17	41	40¼	40½	+ ¼
13	8½	Cert-teed Prod	9	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 4
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 4
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	16⅛	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	9	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27

29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 4
1⅝	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	.....
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 4
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 4
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	14½	14½	14½	.....
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jan 4
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 2
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	12	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	6	12½	12	12	Jan 3
13⅛	4⅜	Childs Co	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	57	90⅜	88½	88½	—1⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	.....
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32	32	32	.....
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	38¾	38	38	— ⅝
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	14	38¾	38	38	— ⅝
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	6	37½	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	123½	122	123	Jan 4
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	Jan 4
18	11½	Colgate-P (¾a)	21	18	17⅝	17¾	.....
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jan 2
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33	33	33	— ¼
24⅞	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 4
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	9	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	.....
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	6	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	69	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	89⅞	88½	89½	— ⅜
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	93	93	93	— ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	7	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	53⅜	53	53½	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
11	8⅝	Coml Solvents	62	15½	14½	14½	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	82	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	71½	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅞
32⅛	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	89	32⅜	32	32⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	8	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Gongress Cigar	2	8¾	8½	8½	—1
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
27½	18¾	Fed D Strs (½e)	2	25	25	25	Jan 4
89¾	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	85	85	85	Dec29
23½	14⅞	Ferro Enam (1a)	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
40¼	27¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	5	40	40	40	.....
25½	17⅝	Firest T&R (¼e)	1	21	21	21	— ½
105½	99¼	Fires T&R pf (6)	7	105	105	105	.....
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	5	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
31½	15	Flintkote (1g)	12	20½	20	20	— ⅝
38	25	Flor Stove (3g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 3
25	17	Florsheim A(2a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 3
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec30
37½	21	Food Mch (1⅛g)	1	34½	34½	34½	.....
29¾	14	Foster Wheeler	7	20½	19½	19½	.....
9⅞	1½	Francisco Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
36	18¼	Freeport S (1a)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼

G

3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
5⅞	2	Gair (Robert)	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
7½	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅜	Gaylord C (.70g)	4	14	13½	14	Jan 3
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	+2¼
9	5½	Gen Am I (¾g)	3	7	7	7	.....
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jan 3
65	40	Gen A Tr (2¾g)	6	57	56½	56¾	— ¼
11	7½	Gen Bak (.60)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
18	9	Gen Cable	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	2	23½	23½	23½	.....
75	43	Gen Cable pf	6	56	54	54	Jan 4
25¼	16	Gen Cigar (1¾g)	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (1.40g)	56	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅜
48	36⅝	Gen Foods (2a)	8	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
118⅝	107⅜	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	118	118	118	.....
1¼	⅛	Gen G & El A	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
99	72½	Gen Mills (3½)	4	93⅜	92	92	—1
56⅜	36⅜	Gen Mot (3½g)	68	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	125½	122	125½	Dec29
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	3	4⅜	4⅜

Commerce and Finance

Street Sees Federal Budget Deficit Around $4,000,000,000

Business and Industry

U. S. Spending Seen Holding Up Recovery

In trying to ascertain why depression persists and how real revival may be brought, the First National Bank of Boston, in its New England Letter, points out that for the last 10 years industrial production on a per capita basis has been about 18 per cent below the preceding decade.

During this period, says the bank, "about $70,000,000,000 of Federal funds have been spent or nearly three times as much as during the first 125 years of our republic. Yet at the end of this period we still have more than 8,000,000 persons out of work. Why is it that for the first time in 150 years this country in the 1930's failed to show a gain in wealth over the preceding decade?

"The answer is to be found in large measure by the steady invasion of the Government in the field of private enterprise. The extent of this movement is reflected in governmental expenditures of all kinds which have increased from 8 per cent of national income in 1913 to more than 25 per cent at present. The public debt—Federal, state and local—aggregates more than $60,000,000,000 or about 11 times as much as in the pre-war year and continues to mount with no end in sight.

Capital Needs Replenishment

"Public expenditures and staggering debts constitute a cumulative and crushing burden upon all people. There is a point beyond which the burdens can not go without causing a complete breakdown in private enterprise as well as in our democratic form of government.

"Spending by the Government does not create real purchasing power but is simply a redistribution of income through taxation and if carried beyond a certain point becomes a capital levy.

"Perpetuation of our economic system is dependent upon a constant replenishment of fresh capital. Without the accumulation of this fund whereby producers' goods —tools, machinery, buildings, transportation and storage facilities and the like—are created, man would still be in a primitive stage. Any increase in productivity by means of new inventions, modern equipment, improved management and greater efficiency of labor contributes toward the growth of savings.

"Inasmuch as savings involve waiting and the postponement of consumption, confidence in the future is necessary in order that individuals may practice thrift and business men be willing to assume the risks of directing their investment funds into productive enterprises.

Sees Initiative Being Destroyed

"In view of the tremendous economic progress over the past 150 years, it is obvious that there has been a great net gain to all as reflected by the fact that this country with about 7 per cent of the population of the world has about one half of the total wealth.

"The net return on capital investment for all business enterprise even during the prosperous twenties was not much more than the average rate paid on savings deposits during that period whereas the risks involved were many times greater. So it is apparent that the price paid for management of our complicated business enterprise in this country is comparatively small.

"The crux of our trouble today is that we are destroying the incentive to take risks, which is the mainspring of progress. As a consequence, private capital, the lifeblood of commerce, is stagnant while the Government is rapidly becoming the chief reservoir of credit and capital with the resultant regimentation of all lines of activity.

"We are trying to proceed under a system that combines the features of state socialism and free enterprise. But such a mongrel system can not work for the components are mutually antagonistic. The net result is that as governmental activities are extended business enterprise is forced to retreat.

"What is needed is not planned economy accompanied by rigidity but a greater economic freedom attended by more flexibility that the advantages of industrial progress may be passed on in terms of lowered costs and consequent increased consumption."

Shares' Value Up About $1,000,000,000

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange reported the total market value of all shares listed on December 30 was $46,467,616,372 compared with $45,505,228,611 on November 30 and $47,490,793,969 on Dec. 31, 1938.

The Dec. 30, 1939, figure was for 1,233 issues aggregating 1,435,404,562 shares averaging $32.37 a share; the Nov. 30 figure was for 1,230 issues aggregating 1,431,641,862 shares averaging $31.79 a share.

Firm Pays Record Bonus

NEW YORK—The largest bonus in the history of the Interstate Home Equipment Company, Inc., Providence, R. I., has been distributed to the company's employees, it was announced by Benjamin N. Kane, president. The distribution, amounting to approximately $100,000, is based upon the company's annual sales volume. A substantial portion of the bonus will be distributed to over 500 members of the sales organization from the company's 28 branches.

Announce 'Seizure' Protection Under War-Risk Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—Foreign traders here have begun planning shipments of goods in the new year with the added protection of insurance against British or French seizure on certain voyages.

Conferences lasting over a month between traders and insurance men culminated in announcement by marine underwriters they would provide "seizure" protection under war risk insurance for additional premiums ranging from 5 cents to 50 cents per $100 of cargo value.

The "seizure" protection, provided only on ship routes not in the war combat area, is to be at the following rates:

Shipments between the United States and the Philippines, 5 cents per $100 cargo; from North, South, and Central America to the United States 12½ cents; from South and West Africa to the United States, 25 cents; from East Africa, Asia (excluding U. S. S. R. and other countries bordering upon the Mediterranean or Black Sea), Australia and the East Indies, 50 cents.

Heard in Wall Street

Folks here think the I. C. C. will grant the Eastern railroads' plea for continuance of their 2½-cent basic fare until next fall, unless B. & O.'s Dan Willard persuades the Commission otherwise. In 1936 the I. C. C. forced the roads to drop the base rate from the traditional post-war 3.6 cents down to 2 cents, but two years later they got permission to raise it to 2½ cents. Last June the Eastern roads voluntarily put in effect 2¼-cent round-trip rates and sliding-scale rates for long distances, and they want to continue the experiment, which otherwise would expire March 24.

Chief competitor of the rails is the private automobile, which carries about nine times as much as rails, buses, and planes together, at a cost of perhaps 5 cents a mile for the car including depreciation or 2-2½ cents out-of-pocket costs, which brings the per-mile cost down to one cent or less if three or four people ride. Bus rates range from 1 cent to 1¾ cents or more depending on whether they parallel the rails or not. Southern rails now charge a flat 1½ cents and the western roads a basic two cents with round-trip reductions. It has proved impossible to show clearly the effect of various rates on traffic, due to numerous other influences like the business cycle, Fair travel, etc.

* * *

Tax accountants in the Street are considerably worried about the apparent intention of the Treasury Department to use Section 102 of the Revenue Act up to the hilt as a means of forcing wealthy corporations to pay out earnings as dividends as they were forced by the undivided profits tax which was largely repealed in 1938 and fully in 1939. On the other hand, they are grooming their corporate customers to take advantage of the 1939 change in the law which permits earnings to be estimated on the basis of last-in-first-out bookkeeping on inventories. This is a much fairer method, since it tends to even out the earnings of corporations carrying large inventories of raw materials which fluctuate widely in market price.

* * *

The paper industry outlook is good. Volume was raising, and some prices were raised, even before the war broke out. Since then European supplies have been stopped by the war or reduced by the freight. Traders here like International Paper preferred.

* * *

Proposal of the Federal Communication Commission that Western Union and Postal Telegraph be merged is not entirely new. The FCC made the same proposal several years ago. The whole matter bogged down last year, beneath the political tangle in Congress over reorganization of the FCC itself, when the President switched Frank McNinch to the FCC, then proposed to scratch the whole Commission and start over with a smaller body (which he would appoint). Senator Wheeler was opposed, and nothing happened. Now John Fly is Chairman. The arguments in the Commission's report were well taken here, the poor condition of both companies being well known. Postal is just about to come out of bankruptcy and Western Union's earnings are in a decided long-term downtrend, due to the inroads of telephone, air mail, radio, teletype, etc., as well as to the labor legislation of recent years, particularly the Social Security Act and the Wage and Hour Act.

Remarkable in the Commission's report was the fact that it did not go the whole way and recommend inclusion of Telephone's teletype exchange or Radio Corporation's land wireless message service. Despite the protests of AFL, which has a small portion of Western Union's operators, it is likely that if Congress permitted the proposed breach in the Anti-Trust Act, employees would be well cared for with dismissal compensation.

The report is 110 pages long, and telegraph officials here have hardly yet had time to go through it. However, it appears to be designed chiefly to inform Congress of the legal aspects of amending the Sherman Act, rather than with the technical details, which it indicates can best be left to the companies. H. F.

New York State Bank Deposits Hit New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5—One of the encouraging developments of 1939 was the reversal of the downward trend in total loan figures reported by the state banks and trust companies, William R. White, State Superintendent of Banks, reported to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature today. Institutions in New York City on October 2 had total loans of $2,027,449,532, an increase of $57,000,000 over June 30, the report shows.

Institutions outside of New York City reached a total of $488,710,814, the second consecutive quarterly increase since the resumption of reports of condition were resumed in 1935. Mr. White's report reveals that deposits in state banks and trust companies reached an all-time high of $10,470,404,000 on October 2 last, reflecting an increase of nearly $2,000,000,000 over the comparable 1938 date.

Many Loans Made

"In spite of the rise in deposits, banks and trust companies throughout the state continued to show capital ratios to deposits substantially above 10 per cent," Mr. White added. The figures were 12.12 per cent for New York City banks and 13.24 per cent for the others.

During the first 10 months of 1939 state banks and trust companies made more than 4,300 term loans for a total of $277,000,000.

Mr. White said that while his department did not expect to recommend any major changes in the banking law at the present session, he did recommend that consideration be given to a modification of the mortgage moratorium. The department is now engaged in a study of the operations of licensed lenders with a view to determining whether the maximum loan rates now permitted should be reduced.

Savings bank deposits reached $5,552,000,000 on October 2, the largest deposit figures ever reported by these institutions.

Interest Rates Drop

The data submitted by the savings banks indicate that the old type of mortgage is gradually being superseded by the amortized form of loan subject to periodic payments, covering principal as well as interest.

In reference to savings and loan associations, Mr. White reported that 206 state chartered associations had assets on October 31 of $256,000,000. The trend has been toward lower interest rates upon mortgages made by both savings and loan associations and savings banks. On the subject of credit unions he reported there were 183 state chartered concerns with total resources of $12,000,000.

Accompanying the report is a recommendation from the State Banking Board for a modification of the mortgage moratorium and against centralization of banking power.

Lehman Corp. Net Assets Are Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Net assets of Lehman Corp., investing company, at the end of 1939 were equal to $32.72 a share on capital stock, compared with $33.66 a share three months earlier and $34.09 a share at the end of 1938, the company's year-end statement disclosed.

Changes in investment holdings during the final three 1939 months were comparatively small.

Common stocks represented 79.3 per cent of gross assets, bonds (except U. S. Governments) 5 per cent and preferred stocks 4.6 per cent, and proportion of each of the three categories changed less than 1 per cent during the quarter, the company said.

Principal additions to investment portfolio during the period included 2,000 shares of Marine Midland Corp., 2,500 of American Can, 2,800 United Carbon, 76,203 Aviation & Transportation Corp., and 2,400 United Fruit.

Sales from portfolio, also few, included 3,900 shares of Climax Molybdenum, 1,600 of Anaconda Copper, 1,100 Radio-Keith-Orpheum, 3,000 Atlantic Refining and 1,800 Western Union.

Building Awards Largest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Public engineering construction awards last year were the largest on record and helped boost the total contracts to $3,002,856,000, the highest since 1930, the "Engineering News-Record" reported. Aggregate awards were 8 per cent greater than in 1938.

Public awards, the magazine said, amounted to $2,112,149,000, a gain of 6 per cent over the 1938 figure, while private awards were up 11 per cent at $890,707,000.

Federal projects decreased 4 per cent to $353,310,000 but state and municipal awards rose to a record of $1,758,839,000.

"The southern states report the highest volume ever recorded and a gain of 51 per cent over last year," the publication added. "Middle West and west of the Mississippi both exceed all yearly totals since 1929 and are 40 and 10 per cent higher, respectively.

"New England reports the largest volume since 1931 and is 18 per cent above 1938.

"Middle Atlantic and Far West are 7 and 24 per cent lower, in that order, than in 1938."

Street Sees U. S. Deficit This Year Fully as Big as Last One

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The President's annual budget message wasn't much noticed in the Street. It hasn't been for several years. The budget prospects for the current fiscal year are fairly well known anyway—they have been predicted on this page, for instance, at $10,000,000,000 outgo, $6,000,000,000 income, and $4,000,000,000 deficit, and the President's guess comes pretty close to that. And the figures for the fiscal year 1940-1941 mean very little because the final outturn is usually way off from this 18 months advance guess.

The President estimates that the deficit for 1940-1941 will be about $2,276,000,000. But the following table shows how unreliable these advance guesses are. The President is always optimistic and the final result is always a billion or two worse than he expects. First column shows his original guess. Second column shows the final figures 18 months later. Third column shows how far the deficit exceeded the original guess.

Deficits
(In billions of dollars)

	Est made in Jan. of yr for fiscal yr end 18 mos later	Final Result	Worsening
1933	.841	3.989	3.148
1934	1.968	3.575	1.605
1935	4.528	4.764	.236
1936	1.098	2.701	1.703
1937	.37	1.459	1.422
1938	1.400	3.800	2.400
1939	3.326	3.932*	.604
1940	2.276	?	?

*Latest estimate.

Ask—What Budget?

Furthermore some people here have developed the habit, when asked their opinion of the budget, of replying "What budget?" The President has introduced two policies which make the preliminary January budget of little meaning. The first is the so-called "open-end budget." He has announced that he is not yet ready to tell the whole story, but will finish it in a supplementary statement.

In this week's budget report, for instance, he says "Relief expenditures should be closely geared to actual needs. If conditions fail to meet our hopes, additional funds may be necessary. I may, therefore submit revised estimates later in the session." This has become fairly standard Administration practice, though there is no record of the President having stated that he may later revise his estimate of needs downward.

The second innovation is exemplified in the current budget estimate a few paragraphs below the above-quoted statement. He says "I have not, however, included estimates for new appropriations for parity payments in 1941." He has a tendency to leave out certain appropriations which he knows Congress is almost certain to vote. This leaves a part of the responsibility for the subsequent deficit on Congress.

For example, last year Congress raised his farm program budget by about $400,000,000 and struck some $200,000,000 a year from his estimated Social Security revenues. Not only are farm interests all set to vote parity payments again this year—they were $225,000,000 last year and $212,000,000 the previous year—but it is seriously considering the parity certificate plan, a disguised processing tax, to raise between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 in lieu of these parity payments and some of the export subsidies.

What Is Actual Deficit

Incidentally the President has made another innovation in the budget this year. He has subtracted the bookkeeping payments of the Treasury to the Old Age Reserve Account from both sides of the statement. That makes both the income and outgo look some $500,000,000 smaller. Add them back where they belong and total estimated deficit for this year is round $9,700,000,000, including debt retirement, total income about $5,700,000,000, and deficit $4,000,000,000, which is not far from this page's estimate, with six months of Congress yet to go.

About a sixth of the budget message was devoted to a discussion of the outstanding debt, of importance in the light of the $45,000,000,000 limit. The question of how much the Government owes is always good for an argument. The gross public debt is now around $41,000,000,000. Republicans can add to this the guaranteed debt of about $5,500,000,000, plus whatever they choose to include of contingent liabilities under FDIC, FSLIC, FHA, the Federal Land Banks, etc., and easily bring it to $50,000,000,000.

Democrats can subtract the Government's net bookkeeping equity in its subsidiaries and affiliated corporations of about $4,300,000,000, and then subtract the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, the TVA dams, and so on down, including if they choose the potential 20 per cent mark-up on $17,500,000,000 of gold plus the good will value of the WPA.

One interesting implication was noted here in President Roosevelt's message. Discussing pump-priming, he said, "Government must have the wisdom to use its credit to sustain economic activity in periods of economic recession and the courage to withhold it and retire debt in periods of economic prosperity." The conclusion here drawn is, since this Administration has not retired any debt, that either it lacks courage or it hasn't had any periods of economic prosperity.

'Phone, Utility Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Bonbright & Co., Inc., is offering publicly 35,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock $1.25 series of Associated Telephone Co., Ltd., subsidiary of General Telephone Corp. at $25.25 a share.

Proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for expenditures for additions and improvements to its plant.

Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Co. common stock totaling 66,499 shares were offered at $29.50 a share by a group headed by First Boston Corp. and Glore, Forgan & Co.

The offering was part of an issue of 362,588 shares originally placed on the market last August, but this portion was withdrawn at the outbreak of the European war, due to unsettled market conditions.

Reserve Banks' Profits Expand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks earned $12,245,000 last year, an increase of $2,660,000 over 1938.

Practically all of the earnings were derived from interest on and profits from the sale of Government securities held by the banks.

Of the total, $8,110,000 was paid out in dividends to banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System, $4,110,000 was added to the surplus accounts of the 12 regional banks, and $25,000 went to the Treasury as its share of the profits on industrial advances made by the reserve banks.

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Mexico Seen In Dire Need Of Oil Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico is today literally choking with oil. Sixty per cent of her production is consumed internally and the remaining 40 per cent is for export. Half of this was formerly shipped to Germany but since the outbreak of the war this market has collapsed leaving Germany owing Mexico $5,500,000.

No new market has been found to take the place of the vanished German market, due, according to Mexican sources, to a shortage of tankers for transportation. Accordingly even the much sought Latin American markets are for the time eliminated. Mexican officials insist that their oil could be sold if transportation could be found.

Italy Best Customer

Italy is today the best customer for Mexican oil. She is bartering three tankers and 3,600,000 kilograms of rayon for oil on a previous contract and a recent contract provides for an additional 1,000,000 kilograms of rayon on barter. Delivery of the tankers is scheduled for January, February and March and if made on schedule may help to solve Mexico's transportation problem.

The storage problem for unsold oil meanwhile has become acute. The wells are now producing 45,000 barrels daily in excess of sales. Stored oil amounts to 16,000,000 barrels and there is storage space remaining for only 2,000,000 barrels. Added to the surplus oil here Mexico owns and is paying storage on 1,500,000 barrels of gasoline at Houston, Texas, where it was shipped in bond for refining.

Still Optimistic

Despite this critical situation Mexican spokesmen maintain an optimistic viewpoint, declaring that they will again be able to market their oil and that the solution is a question of time.

In a recent interview Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez revealed that his government has purchased $600,000 worth of drilling equipment and is investing $3,000,000 in the improvement and expanion of refineries. However, Mexico will benefit very little from the recent reduction of the United States oil import tax from 21 to 10½ cents per barrel, since she will be permitted to share in only 3.8 per cent of the imports affected by the reduction.

There can be no doubt that the Cardenas Government has played in luck on the whole oil issue and the question now arises as to whether that luck will hold enough to rescue it from the present dilemma. Mexican officials say yes but foreign observers are more skeptical.

Heads Big Oil Firm

W. Alton Jones

Elected President of the Cities Service Co. He succeeds the late Henry L. Doherty. Mr. Jones has been with the company a number of years, becoming a director in 1922, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Henry L. Doherty & Co. in 1925, and First Vice-President of Cities Service in 1927.

London Prohibits Sterling Transfer Outside of Empire

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Treasury announced new restrictions on the transfer of sterling or sterling securities, effective next Monday.

The order, designed to protect the pound sterling and conserve the Nation's credit for the war, prohibits, without Treasury permission, the transfer of sterling or sterling securities from Britain to any individual or company outside of the British Empire, including Canada and Newfoundland.

It was said Canada was included in the transfer ban because Canada is on a dollar currency, now at a premium over the pound. (The British pound was quoted at $3.93 in New York today.)

One of Britain's weakest points in financing the war is her dollar position, observers said, because of the necessity of paying cash in the United States, where Britain has an adverse trade balance.

Meanwhile, the Government watched closely diplomatic repercussions of the Russian-Finnish war, particularly with reference to Sweden.

The British made it known that Sweden could place armament orders in this country. British firms already are filling orders for Finland.

Finds Business 'Playing Fair' On Profits Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the nation's business corporations generally have been "playing fair" with the Government since repeal of the undistributed profits tax.

He recalled that when Congress eliminated the controversial levy last session, it assumed that corporations could be prevented from withholding dividends for the purpose of tax evasion through application of another section of the revenue law. This section fixes penalties of 25 to 35 per cent on the net incomes of corporations which fail to distribute reasonable portions of their profits to stockholders.

Since repeal of the undistributed profits tax, Mr. Morgenthau reported, penalties have been assessed against only two corporations and they consented to the action before the Treasury had completed its investigation. In only 11 other cases have internal revenue agents recommended penalties. These haven't been acted on.

Mr. Morgenthau gave this accounting of taxes at a press conference to which he took John L. Sullivan, New Hampshire lawyer, whom President Roosevelt appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this week.

Mr. Sullivan, who is Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a few days during the absence of Guy T. Helvering, said that internal revenue agents had scrutinized a sample of corporation income tax returns covering 62,000 corporations, but finally turned up only 13 suspected violators.

Mr. Sullivan explained that in making examinations internal revenue agents seek first to determine whether the corporation distributed at least 70 per cent of its profits to stockholders. If a smaller percentage was distributed, or if the corporation has only a few stockholders, or has loaned out much of its profits to officers and stockholders, a more thorough investigation usually is ordered.

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Martin Asks Cut in Stock Transfer Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Declaring that the high transfer tax levied by New York State on stocks is one of the important factors causing a definite shift of the securities business away from New York, William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, stressed the seriousness of this loss of securities business to New York. He added that it foreshadows a permanent decline for the securities markets here if allowed to continue without adequate measures to combat it.

"The significant fact about this trend of securities business away from New York," he said, "is that it is neither a depression phenomenon nor an emergency situation that will change automatically with the return of 'better times.' Rather, this trend is becoming more pronounced, increasing in extent, year by year. And a vital root of the trouble is found in our own high State transfer taxes."

Other Exchanges Gain

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Martin said, declined last year about 13 per cent under the 1938 volume, while comparably the Chicago and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges showed increases exceeding 12 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. The decline for the Boston Stock Exchange amounted to only one-half of 1 per cent.

"A continuation of this diversion of business will have a permanent effect on New York City realty values and employment, already seriously affected by the depression," he asserted. The ability of downtown real estate to pay large taxes to the City of New York is entirely dependent on the activity and prosperity of the financial district, he said. This area, he declared, had an assessed valuation in 1932 of $931,487,000, and for the current fiscal year declined to $740,504,000.

The general property tax in the financial district is now at the rate of $21,845,000, he said, and added, "when it is realized that the assessments of this area represent nearly 10 per cent of the total assessments against all the rest of Manhattan, the importance of the financial district as a source of municipal revenue is apparent."

Mr. Martin argued it would appear entirely appropriate to ask the Legislature for a reduction in the stock transfer taxes.

Subject to 20 Taxes

"The Stock Exchange," he said, "is subject to 20 separate direct taxes levied by Federal, State and city governments. Most of the member firms are subject to at least 13 different forms of taxation. If we expect business to prosper and unemployment to decrease, we must have surcease from this."

On Dec. 7 the chamber adopted resolutions urging the Legislature to reduce the transfer tax on securities in order that the stock exchanges in the State could meet the competition of the exchanges in other States which had lower or no transfer taxes.

Metal Prices

NEW York, Jan. 5 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export fas; NY forwards 46.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Quicksilver 158.00-160.00. Pig iron, ferromanganese, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	3¼s '43-41 Mch	104.24	104.24	140.24
1	3¼s '43-43	110	110	110
2	3¼s '46-44	110.18	110.18	110.18
9	3¾s '56-46	110.30	114.30	114.30
2	3s '48-46	110.28	110.28	110.28
3	2s '47	104.28	104.28	104.28
23	2s '50	103.11	103.8	103.11
5	2½s '53-49	105.28	103.20	105.28
2	2½s '53-49 reg	105.23	105.23	105.23
2	2¼s '54-51	107.27	107.24	107.27
40	2¼s '53-51	103.15	103.10	103.15
17	2¾s '60-55	108.9	108.3	108.9

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '44-42	104.21	104.21	104.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alb & Sus 3½s'46	85	85	85
8	Alleghany cv 5s'44	80½	80¼	80⅝
1	Alleghany cv 5s'49	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2	Alleghany 5s'50 st	42	41½	42
3	Allis Chalm cv 5s'52	110½	110½	110½
22	Am & For P 5s 2030	64¼	63¼	64
2	Am Int 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Am T&T 5½s'43	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
109		108 29-32	108 29-32	
2	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
18	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅞	170813	108⅞
2	Am W W & E 6s'75	108½	108½	108½
6	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	106⅝	106⅝
35	Ang C Nitra deb '67	40	40	40
11	Arm Del 4s '55	101½	100⅛	100⅛
34	AT&SF 4s '95	107	106¾	107
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95	86¼	86	86¼
27	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88⅜	86⅛	86⅜
2	AT&SF 4½s'62	102⅛	102⅜	102½
1	Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	A C Line 1st4s'52	93	95	95
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	77	77	77
1	A C Line cit 4s '64	66½	66½	66½
6	Atl Refin 3s '53	61½	61½	61½
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	106½	106¼	106½
14	B&O rfg 6s '95	101¼	101⅛	100¼
4	B&O 1st 5s '48	30	29⅝	29⅝
15	B&O rfg 5s '95	70	70	70
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28⅞	28¾	28¾
1	B&O 5s '96 P	28⅞	28¾	28¾
4	B&O 5s '96 P ct	28	28	28
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	28½	28⅜	28⅜
19	B&O cv 4½s '60	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
5	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	18	17½	17½
3	B&O 1st 4½s'48	17¼	17	17¼
3	B&O S W 5s '50	69¼	69	69
3	B&O S W 5s'50 ct	47	47	47
4	B&O T C 4s '59	46⅜	46	46
1	Bell TP 5s '60S	56½	56½	56½
16	Beth Stl 4¼s'42	133	133	133
18	Beth Stl 3¼s'60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜
4	Beth Stl 3½s'52	105⅛	104⅜	104⅞
7	Beth Stl 4s '48	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
67	Boston&Me 5s '67	100⅞	100½	100¼
46	Bost&Me 4¾s '67	46	45	45
32	Boston&Me 5s '55	45⅛	45	45
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	46¼	45½	45½
1	Bkly City RR 3s '41 ct	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	64	64	64
23	Bkly Man Hr 4½s'66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
80	Bkly Man H 4½s'66 ct	85⅞	85⅞	86⅜
19	Bkly Man 1st 5s'50	85½	84¼	83½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	90	90	90
14	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
27	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2	CMSP&P a15s 2000	7	6⅞	6⅞
11	Chi&NW 6½s '36	25¼	25¼	25⅛
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	17¼	17	17
3	Chi&NW 4¼s '87	15	15	15
6	Chi&NW 3¼s '49	13½	13½	13½
5	Chi&NW 3½s '87	14	14	14
1	Chi&P 4½s '52A	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	CRI&P 4½s'52Act	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	CRI&P 4s '88	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	14	14	14
2	Ch Un Sta 5s '63	106½	106½	106½
1	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	106½	106¼	106¼
25	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	92¾	92	92
11	CCC&StL 4½s '77	92¾	92	92¾
27	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
4	Cler Elec 4½s '35	66½	66	66½
1	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	89	89	89
2	Cles. Un Term 5s '73	89	89	89
13	Col F&I 5s '43	82	82	82
5	Col Gas & Co 4½s '80	106	105⅝	106
5	Columbia G 5s '52May	34¼	34	34
14	Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	104¼	104¼	104¼
206	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Con Edis 3¼s'65	128¾	127¾	128¾
4	Con Edis 3½s'66	107½	107¼	107¼
11	Con Edis 3½s'68	107	107	107
2	Con Edis 3½s'58	109¼	109	109¼
5	Buf Gen&El 4½s'81	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Buf R&P 4½s'57	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1	Bur C R&No 5s 34	41	40	40
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	51½	51½	51½
1	Can Nat Rys 5s '70	103½	103½	103½
2	Can Nat 5s 69 reg	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Can Nat Rv 4½s'54	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Can Nat Rv 4½s'57	102⅝	102¾	102¾
5	Can Nor 6½s'46	103¼	102½	102½
2	Can Pac 5s 45	113⅝	113¼	113¼
4	Can Pac 5s 54	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Can Pac 4s perp	80	80	80
1	Caro Q&C 6s 52	61¼	61	61¼
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	89	89	89
10	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3⅜	3	3
1	Cen Ga Macon 5s'46	5	5	5
1	Cen Ind G&E 3½s'65	109	109	109
8	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	110	109½	110
5	Cen Pac 5s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Cen Pac 1t 4s 49	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
5	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20¼	20¼	20¼
13	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18¾	18¾	20¼
1	Certain-td 5½s'48	18	18	18
2	C&O 4½s 92	77	77	77
1	C&O 4½s 96 D	124½	124½	124½
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99½	99¼	99½
17	C&O rfg 3½s 63F	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
12	Chi & Alto 3s 49	105½	105¼	105¼
41	Chi&Alton 3s '49	14½	14½	14½
25	Chile Cop (2½g)	90	89	89
8	C&E gen 4s 58	92⅜	92	92¼
8	C&E 4s III 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	CBQ 3½s Ill 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	C&E 4s III 1st 51 ct	96¾	96¾	96¾
19	Chic Gt W 4s 59	19	19	19
5	Chi I&L 5s 66	24¼	24	24
1	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	7	7	7
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	59¼	59¼	59¼
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '67	105½	105½	105½
9	Cont'ntal Oil 2¾s'48	109¼	1708¾	109½
17	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	104¾	109¾	109¾
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	30⅞	29¾	29¼
21	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	36½	36⅛	36½
29	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	108½	108¼	108¼
31	D&R G 4s '36	62¾	61⅞	62¼
2	D R G W 5s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	3	3
6	D & R G West 5s '78	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
1	D Moin & Ft D4s '35ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	1111¼	111	111¼
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '42	109½	109½	109½
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	109	109	109
33	Erie rfg 5s '75	17½	17½	17½
		17½	17⅜	17½

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25⅛	24¾	24¾
2	Erie Gene 6s '57	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
4	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102¼	102	102¼
4	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	106	106	106
1	Fonda J & G 2-4s '82	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	25⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3	Gen Mot Ac 3¾s '51	105	105	105
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	106½	106⅛	106½
5	Goodrich 4½s 56	69½	68⅞	69½
15	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅞	105½	105⅞
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	100	99¾	99¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	90¾	90½	90⅝
26	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	83½	83½	83½
18	Gt Nor 4s 46G	106	105⅞	106
2	Gt Nor 4s 46H	104	103¾	103¾
1	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	74¾	74¾	74¾
16	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	108½	108	108½
23	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	36	35	36
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s70B	47⅛	47	47
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s55	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4	Ill Cen 4½s66	48½	48⅛	48⅛
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	46	45½	45½
32	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	49¼	49¼	49¼
1	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	45	44⅜	44⅜
3	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	61	61	61
6	Inland Stl 3¼s61	102½	102½	102½
1	Interb R T 7s32	100	108⅜	100
2	Interb R T 7s32 ct	74	74	E4
10	Interb R T 6s 32	74	73½	74
87	Interb R T rfg 5s66ct	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
91	Interb R T rfg 5s66	76¼	75½	75½
1	Interb R T rfg 5s66 reg	75⅝	75¾	75¾
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	90	90	90
12	Int Hydro El cv 6s44	15¾	15¾	15¾
26	Int Paper 6s 55	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Int Paper 5s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
15	Int T&T 4½s52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
44	Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43¼	43½
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s36	46¾	46⅜	46½
1	K C South 5s50	30¾	30¾	30⅝
2	Keith 1stPf6s 46	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
6	Kings Co Elec 4s 49	103	103	103
3	Lac Gas 6s 42A	90	90	90
8	Lac Gas 5½s'53	42	42	42
12	L S & MS 3½s'97	47	46	47
12	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Leh&Nyk 4s 34	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	32	32	32
16	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	51½	51½	51½
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	26¼	26¼	26¾
3	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	18	17¾	17⅞
1	Lou&Nash 5s 2002PB	15⅜	15½	15½
9	Lou&N 4½s 2003	83½	83	83½
5	Louis&N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
15	Manati Sug 4s '57	94¼	94¼	94¼
8	Manhat Ry 4s '90	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	40½	40½	40½
29	Manht Ry 2d 4s 2013	79½	79½	79½
6	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
7	McCrory Strs 5s '51	43	42¼	42½
20	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	43	43	43
6	M-K-Tex 4s 62A	107	107	107
11	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	101¼	101½	101⅝
10	M-K-T 4½s'78	18¾	18	18
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	8	7¾	8
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	15	15	15
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30½	30½	30½
29	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Mo Pac 5s '80H	14¾	14¾	14¾
21	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Mob & Ob 5s '38	34¼	34¼	34½
3	MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	105½	105½	105½
27	Mont Pow 3½s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Mor&Essex 5s '55	100	100	100
8	Mor&Essex1½s2000	43½	43½	43½
53	Nassau El 4s '51	45	45	45
11	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	67	67	67
11	Nat Dairy 3¼s '61ww	45	44¾	45
3	Nat Distill 3¼s'49	106¾	106½	106¾
8	Natl Steel 3s'65	104	104	104
18	N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	105⅞	105¾	105¾
8	N O Pu Sv 5s'55 B	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
1	NO Tex&Mex 5s'54 B	37½	37½	37½
42	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	61	61
21	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	61	55½
5	NYC cn 4s'98	62	61½	61½
5	NYC 3½s'60	76¼	76¼	76¼
8	NYCh&StL 6s'41	78½	78½	78½
19	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
7	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	58¾	58¾	58¾
4	N Y Ch&StL 4s'46	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	N Y Ch&StL 2½s'67	82	82	82
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	52	52	52
1	NY Edis 3¼s'65	109½	109½	109½
1	NY Edis 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	NYNH&H cv6s'48	19½	19½	19½
1	NYNH&H 4½s'67	19	19	19
10	NYNH&H 4s'55	16½	16	16½
1	NYNH&H 3½s'54	15½	15½	15½
13	NYNH&H 3½s'56	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	105	105¼	105¼
1	NY Steam 3½s'63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	87½	87½	87½
26	NY W&Bost 4½s'34	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108½	108½	108½
3	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Norf Sou 5s 61A	13¾	13	13
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¾	57¾	57¾
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
6	Nor Pac 4s 2047	40	40	40
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	68	68	66
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	102	102	102
12	Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Ohio Ed 6s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Ohio Ed 3½s'72	109¼	106¼	109¼
5	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	105½	105½	105½
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	105½	105½	105½
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pac G&E 2¾s'64 ct	109¼	109	109¼
2	Parmelee T 6s 44	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Pen Co 3½s 41 B	43½	43½	43½
1	Pen Co 3½s 44 D	102½	102½	102½
5	Pen Co 3½s 52 E	106	104¾	104¾
2	Pen Co 4s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108	108	108
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	118	118	118
1	Pen RR 4½s deb'70	102	102	102
1	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	88¾	88½	88½
2	Pen RR 4½s84 E	98	97¾	97¾
2	Pen RR 3½s'70	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Pere Marq 5s'56	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3	Pere Marq 4½s'80	67	66½	67
24	Phe&De Dodge 3½s'70	60½	60¼	60¼
2	PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	111	111	111
10	Phila Co 5s'67	107	107	107
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	106	106	106
1	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	Philippine Ry 4s'37	11¾	11¾	11¾
11	Phillips Pet 3s '37	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	107	107	107
12	PCC & St L 4½s'77	99	98¾	98¾
5	PCC & St L 4½s'40 A	103	103	103
22	Porti Gen E 4½s'58A	46	46	46
1	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Por Ri A/T 6s 42 unst	61	60½	60½
30	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Prov Sec 4s '57	5	5	5
2	Pub Svc E&G 3¼s'68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Radio Keith 6s '41	57	57	57
17	Readg 4½s '97 A	75	75	75

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Readg 4½s '97 B	75	75	75
2	Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	99½	99¼	99¼
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56 xw	99	99	99
4	Republic Steel 5½s'54	102¾	102½	102¾
6	Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94½	94¾
4	Republic Steel 4½s'56	95¼	94¾	95¼
6	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
10	St LSF 5s 50B	61½	61¼	61½
11	St LSF 4½s 78	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
7	St LSF 4½s 78ct st	11	10⅞	10⅞
15	St LSF 4s 50A	11	11	11
7	St LSF 4s 50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	St L SW 5s 32	11	11	11
5	St L SW rfg 5s 90	17¼	17	17
2	St P&KC StL 4½s 41	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	St Paul Un Dep 5s 72	6	6	6
8	SA&A Pass 4s 43	114	114	114
5	San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	57½	56	57½
21	Sea AL cn 6s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Sea AL 4s 50 st	8½	8¾	8¾
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Sea All Fla 6s 35A	5¾	5¼	5¼
7	Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96¾	96¾
2	Simmons cv 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Skelly Oil 4s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3	Sou&Nor Air 5s 63	108¾	108½	108⅝
1	So Bll T&T 3½s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9	Sou Kraft 4½s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
13	Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¼	50	50¼
21	Sou Pac 4½s 81	49⅜	49¼	49⅜
23	So Pac 4½s 49	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
6	So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	65	65
6	So Pac cit 4s 49	47½	47½	47½
17	So Pac 3¾s 46	56¼	56	56¼
1	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51¼	51¾
1	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	80½	80¾	80¾
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	88½	88½	88½
6	South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
7	Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	104⅞	105
1	Swift&Co 3¾s 50	102¼	102	102¼
3	TRR A StL 4s '53	105½	105½	105½
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	109½	109½	109½
3	Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Tex &2Pac 5s '77B	105½	105½	105½
2	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	72	72	72
1	Third Ave 5s '37	72	72	72
45	Third Ave aj 5s '60	95½	95½	95½
6	Third Ave 4s '60	15¾	14½	15¼
9	TideWatAssoO1½s52	51¼	51¼	51¼
4	Un El Md 3¼s '62	107¼	106¾	107¼
3	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113½	113½
1	Un Pac ar 4s 2008	114	114	114
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	UnKys StL4s '34	108¾	108¾	108¾
19	US Steel 5s '51	67½	66½	66½
1	Utah P&L 5s '47	106	106	106
12	Util P&L 5½s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Util P&L 5s '59	91	90½	91
1	Vandalium 3s '41	90½	90	90½
6	Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	105	105	105
1	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	108¾	108¾	108¾
16	Wabash 1st 5s '39	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3	Wabash 2d 5s '39	28½	28½	28½
19	Walwrth 4s '55	19	19	19
21	Warner Bros 6s'48	68	68	68
4	Warren Bros 6s'41	35½	35½	35½
6	Wstch Lt 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
9	Westn Md 5s '52	85	84⅝	85
10	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
15	Western Un 5s '51	71	71	71
3	Western Un 5s '60	69⅞	69½	69⅝
4	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	66¾	66¾	66¾
6	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	98¼	98¼	98¾
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	13	13	13
3	Youngs S&T 4s '61	19½	19½	19½
42	Young S&T cv 4s '48	106	105⅞	106
		109¼	109	109¼

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
2	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81	80¾	80¾
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81	81	80¾
13	Argentine 4½s'48	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Argentine 4½s'71	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	Australia 4½s'56	84½	84½	84½
14	Belgium 6s '55	80⅜	84½	84½
14	Belgium 6½s'49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	93	93	93
2	Brazil 6½s'27-57	13	13	13
22	Brazil 6½s Ry 61 '78-'52	14½	14¼	14¼
2	Brisbane Ry 5s'58	75½	75½	75½
15	Buen A 4½s '77	58

Peru's President Sees Future Bright for Pan-Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Peru's new President, Manuel Prado, begins the New Year with "complete confidence and unshaken optimism" in the future of his country. He believes that the transitory difficulties caused by the European war will school Peruvians to greater efforts and awaken the creative faculties of the Nation.

There was an impressive scene in Congress during the ceremony of executive power transference. Ex-President Oscar R. Benavides solemnly declared that all he had done under dictatorial powers granted to him by the Constituent Assembly "was with the sole object of serving the Peruvian people."

This New Year for most Peruvians is associated with the reappearance of legislative powers suppressed by ex-President Benavides but revived by him through a plebiscite shortly before the end of his term. It is true that the new parliamentary constitution has less control over the Executive, but Peruvians are confident that Señor Prado will be generous in his interpretation.

General Benavides, however dictatorial his regime, displayed solicitude for the progress and welfare of his fellow-countrymen. Even many oppositionist "Apristas" admit his intentions were good though they resented his methods. When handing over to Señor Prado, the General said to his successor: "God grant that you may be able to realize the union of all Peruvians under the reign of equity and justice."

The new President has promised that, in the international sphere, Peru's voice will always be heard on the side of right and its efforts aimed to secure the predominance of legality and justice. The warmth of its enthusiasm, he adds, will also be contributed to making a reality of the "beautiful ideal of Pan-Americanism."

Chungking Visit Of British Envoy On Silver Issue?

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4 (AP)—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, arrived in China's provisional Capital today on what some quarters said was a visit to discuss disposal of £800,000 in Chinese silver held in banks in the Japanese-blockaded British concession of Tientsin.

The silver was originally destined for North China flood relief. After Japan's North China conquest, Japan sought the surrender of the funds to the North China Federal Reserve Bank. The British refused to surrender the money, and it became one of the issues which resulted in the Japanese blockade imposed last June on the British and French concessions in Tientsin, a blockade which still is maintained.

Informed persons said a proposed settlement of the three-way controversy involves the allocation of one-eighth of the silver for North China relief under British and Japanese administration and the depositing of remainder in a neutral bank—possibly a United States institution—in a suspense account.

Wood Says Canvas Is Not 'Debunking'

NEW YORK (AP)—Grant Wood, Iowa artist, defended his latest painting, "Parson Weems' Fable," after some had viewed with a critical eye the canvas depicting George Washington just after he had taken a good whack at the cherry tree.

Critics decided it was a new kind of "debunking."

No so, said Mr. Wood, who forwarded a statement of explanation to the Associated American Artists from his home in Iowa City.

The painting shows Washington—with a boy's body and a mature, Gilbert Stuart head—with a red and silver hatchet in his hand, gazing sternly at his father, who has one hand on the wounded cherry tree and the other extended, palm upward, toward George.

In the foreground, drawing aside a curtain exposing the scene, stands the greater-proportioned figure of Parson Weems (the Rev. Mason Locke Weems), called Washington's most famous biographer.

Williamsburg Music Series April 2-15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., announced that the next series of festival concerts of eighteenth century chamber music sponsored by the restoration organization, will be held in the ballroom of the Governors' Palace from April 2 to April 15, inclusive.

Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, who has directed these concerts during the past two years, will again be in charge of the programs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and his assisting artists will give their programs in the candle-lit room each evening during the week. This week will be at the height of the spring season in Virginia — immediately preceding Garden Week, when so many of the old gardens and historic places of Virginia are open to the public.

Plaque Commemorates First Salute for U. S. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—President Roosevelt has presented to the Netherlands authorities of the Island of St. Eustatius in the Leeward group a bronze plaque commemorating their return of a gun salute from the United States brig-of-war Andrew Doria in 1776, the first formal recognition of the sovereignty of the United States of America by a foreign power.

In making the presentation and re-enacting the historic scene, Capt. Donald F. Patterson, of New Bern, Commander of the Wyoming, acted for the President.

Retired Judge Seeks Guffey Senate Seat

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—John W. Kephart, who retired Jan. 1 as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, announced his candidacy Jan. 5 for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

He became the first Republican to announce formally for the seat now held by Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, who will run again.

Leche Comes Next In Louisiana Net

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Former Gov. Richard W. Leche was listed Jan. 3 as the next of the leaders of the old Huey P. Long dictatorship to go to trial in the Louisiana political scandal investigations. The latest sentence was imposed Jan. 2 on Abraham L. Shushan, former President of the Orleans Levee Board. He drew a 30-month federal prison term and $2,000 fine.

O. John Rogge, Assistant United States Attorney General, who headed the scandal inquiries, said Mr. Leche would be arraigned Jan. 4 on mail fraud charges in connection with the presentation to him of a $11,000 yacht. Mr. Rogge said this yacht, ostensibly a gift of businessmen, was paid for with State funds.

Mr. Leche's trial, Mr. Rogge said, probably would be set for the second Monday in February. Charged jointly with Mr. Leche is William Rankin, former Conservation Commissioner.

Intra-Spain Mail Freed of Censor

MADRID (AP) — The Spanish Government has lifted its censorship of private correspondence within Spain. Censorship remains in force, however, on international correspondence.

The action followed an announcement that censorship was being removed from Spanish newspapers, although editors and writers were told that they would be held responsible for what they wrote and published. Censorship remains in effect for foreign newspaper correspondents.

Dog to 'Preside' On Candy Throne

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—From a chocolate candy throne, Nightingale's General Jackson, Jr., a pointer dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Holliday of Indianapolis' fashionable Sunset Lane, will "preside" over a birthday dinner in his honor Jan. 4 at the Indianapolis Country Club.

It is the dog's seventeenth birthday but it isn't his first party. The Hollidays have been giving parties for their pet "for years," but Mrs. Holliday said: "It's just an excuse to have a party."

Nightingale's General Jackson will be the only dog at the affair, the rest of the guests being friends of the Hollidays. They were invited to come dressed just as they were when they received invitations.

Appointments Close Georgia 'Situation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Governor Rivers has appointed Marion Williamson, an Atlanta attorney, appeals referee for the State Department of Labor, and has selected J. E. B. Stewart for Director of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, thereby bringing to an end a controversy which has existed between himself and the State Labor Department for some months.

Virgil E. Adams, an Atlanta attorney, has been appointed associate appeals referee and T. M. Forbes made a member of the Labor Department's advisory council on personnel. Mr. Forbes succeeds Harry Nottingham, of Macon, who will still remain as a member of the appeals board. Other members are George L. Googe, Atlanta, a labor leader, and T. Jack Lance, of Young Harris, Georgia.

Mr. Forbes' appointment to the advisory council is considered an especially significant one in view of his position as secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Yacht Given Governor Brings Plea of Guilt

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—William G. Rankin, former Louisiana Commissioner of Conservation, pleaded guilty Jan. 4 to mail fraud charges in connection with the presentation of a "gift boat" to Former Governor Richard W. Leche last December.

Leche a few minutes before had pleaded innocent.

The Government charged that an $11,000 yacht, ostensibly presented by Leche's admirers, was paid for with conservation department funds.

Georgian Has Plan For Farming Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a conference of State superintendents of schools from nine southeastern States, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, Dr. M. D. Collins, Georgia Superintendent of Education, will submit a plan to provide vocational projects in the instruction given to rural boys and girls in grammar grades.

Pointing out that under the present setup of vocational education farming subjects are not taught in rural schools below the high school level, Dr. Collins sets forth the desirability of providing practical instruction for those who will spend their lives on the farm. The plan is designed particularly to help those who drop out of school after completing the fourth or fifth grades.

The conference in Washington is called for consideration of methods to combine the farm program of the Department of Agriculture and the program of the common schools of the State.

Watch Case Trade Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced Jan. 5 a trade practice conference for the watch case industry would be held in New York City on Jan. 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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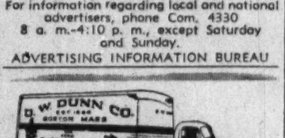

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$1 Gift Table

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NEEDHAM

Road Service . . Batteries
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
Adams Bros., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET
Solvenized Oil and Gasoline
TELEPHONE 1149 NEE

• NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK •
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Installed Oil Burners *Serviced*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Holland furnace system of heating
Blue Coal—N. E. Coke
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone NEE 1615—0810

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—7232

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Shraffi's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO
GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
299 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

COME TO US
for a Savings Bank
Reduction Mortgage
Newton Savings Bank
"THE BANK FOR MY SAVINGS"

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office
Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorkeet PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte"
Hosiery and Undergarments

★STAR MARKET COMPANY
- Fancy Fowl 3½ lb. avg. 19c lb.
- Undercut Roast . . . . . 23c lb.

304 Walnut Street New. No. 8400

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Come and See Shop
318 Walnut Street
January Pre-Inventory Jan. 8
ANNUAL SALE
Beginning Monday

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORTHAMPTON

Hoxie Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products,
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

KULDA'S Salted Nuts
38 South Street

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing—Manicuring
Special Holiday Prices for
PERMANENT WAVING
MRS. ELSIE L. DUNTON
74 North St., Rm. 210 Tel. 2-1478

England Brothers
Store Wide
CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
Savings Up to 50%

"The days begin to lengthen, The cold begins to strengthen"
GOOD COAL
Prompt Delivery
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street Dial 8275

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
58 GROVE STREET DIAL 2-3733

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing—Manicuring
Permanent Waving
MRS. ELSIE L. DUNTON
74 North St., Room 210 Tel. 2-1478

QUINCY

Women's and Misses'
COAT SALE
Wadsworth's Quincy
PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE STREET
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
DRESSES—COATS
GOWNS and WRAPS *Orig. to $29.95*
Now $5, $7, $10.95
All sales final for cash.
Slight charge for alterations
Evelyn Jenny
DRESS SHOPPE
16 Beale St., Wollaston, Mass.

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

BIG 18 lbs. WASH 77c
And for 67c more all heavy pieces ironed. It costs less than home washing if you figure all your expenses.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

STARTS JANUARY 5TH
Annual Mid-Winter Sale
REMICK'S

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

SALEM

Come to
HULETT HOUSE
for
Draperies Curtains
Upholstery materials, damasks, linens, chintzes, Colonial wall papers, custom made slip covers
Formerly with H. M. Bixby Co.
H. E. Hulett Tel. 1244 Salem

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
339 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0748

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Som. 1441

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS—STILLS *and* MOVIES
Cards for All Occasions
FOUNTAIN PENS—BAROMETERS
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

How about a nice
Clam Chowder
for luncheon today?
1 lb., 3 oz. can **23c**
High quality milk and cream and other Dairy Products
CLINTON W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0610

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prom Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave
Malden, 147 Pleasant St
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

Its popularity is deserved! Ask for demonstration of the
MERCURY 8
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
of Watertown
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Ice Creams and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
INC.
4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520

Legs of Lamb—Genuine Spring	25c lb.
Fresh Pork to Roast—either end	17c lb.
Boneless Undercut Beef, for oven or Pot Roast	29c lb.
Fresh Green Peas—well filled	2 lbs. 25c
Oranges, full of juice, medium size,	2 doz. 35c
New Cabbage	5c lb.
Hard Shelled Squash	3 lbs. 10c
Fresh Oysters	29c pt.
Fancy Smelts	19c lb.

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
72 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

FURS RENOVATED, REMODELED
Dressmaking, Madame de Labertauche,
54 Bradshaw Road Phone Watford 5114

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Students of music, art or languages and other guests received by well-known musician in her lovely home by the sea (reception area) where they can have happy home life while studying in an artistic atmosphere, MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., 15 De la Warr Rd.

ELSTEAD, Surrey—Lady offers comfortable home to another in her charming cottage; every comfort; electric light, H. and C.; 2½ gns. weekly; MRS. PEARSE-JOHNSON, Rose Cottage.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Refined bed-sitting room, breakfast, supper; 2 gns.; gas fire; central, near nice gardens. JEAN, 168a Lansdowne Place.

LEICESTER—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 5 St. Johns Road.

SEAFORD: SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking, individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

SUSSEX — Happy home offered; vegetarian food; good fires; safe area; sea 10 miles; lovely country; 38/- to 3 gns. KATHLEEN GARRETT, Bury, Sussex.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT—Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort, terms from 45/- Mrs. Frogbrook

POST VACANT

CAPABLE experienced housekeeper-secretary for ladies' college, Windsor; delightful post and conditions; easy contact London. Write fully Box W-1241, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

EASTBOURNE, Sussex—Two furnished rooms, as bed-sitting rooms or bedroom and sitting room; all conveniences for cooking; bath, etc.; price 7/6 per room. Phone 1470, Penhale Stores, Penhale Road.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; MSS.; duplicating; private tuition; temporary typists supplied. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers
and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY
(Continued)

Lovell & Co.
Telephone 463 ESTD. 1879
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEOUS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS *at the*
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Jarrauld's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work Phone 2741

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

CORNER GARAGE
Tel. Ferndown 21

Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
Petrol Oil Tires

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER OURNEMOUTH
Prop., C. E. Simpson
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Near Five Ways. Phone WINTON 2247

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brookes of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
CHURCHILL & SON
Limited
66 PARK STREET
BRISTOL
PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, RADIO, RECORDS, MUSIC
Tuning and Repairs

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24153
Morning Refreshment
Light Vegetarian Luncheons.
Teas.
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
Masstingham
63 Queen's Rd
Bristol 8
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE THROUGHOUT JANUARY
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

MUNDY & CO.
69 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL
CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel. 24960

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
Winter Comforts
Electric and Gas Fires, Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
Free Delivery Phone 25753

For
Groceries and Provisions
In 1940 Try
GEORGE BATTEN
Post Office Stores
Westbury Park, Bristol 6
Telephone 33744 Personal Attention

Greetings for 1940
ALWAYS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
during the NEW YEAR and for Your Sale Bargains during January.
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

For Reception of American Broadcast Consult:—
Bristol East Radio Ltd.
6 and 7 Lower Arcade, Bristol 1
Branches in all parts of Bristol.

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Mrs. G. V. Newton
Dressmaker and Costumier
40 QUARRINGTON ROAD
HORFIELD, BRISTOL 7 Phone 46957

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
84A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Marsh's
Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

EAT
Sunshine Bread
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

For
KNITWEAR
MILLINERY
GOWNS
Underwear, Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield, Telephone 44836

BROMLEY

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley)
Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

CAMBERLEY

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park St. and London Rd.
Phone 1102 Phone 261

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

The MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

C. W. HAND
90 Park St. Camberley Phone 732
BUILDER and DECORATOR
PLUMBER and CARPENTER
All Branches of House Repairs

GEO. SMALLBONE
High Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
Full Range of Heinz 57 Varieties
59 and 61 High Street, Camberley
Telephone 312

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied.
Efficient service.
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

F. STOKES & SONS
HEATHERSIDE DAIRY
38 Park Street Phone 679 Camberley
PASTEURISED SAFEST MILK
Sole district agents for Guinness Certified milk.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

THE COULSDON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality With Service

Croydon's Leading Radio People
BANNISTER
SON & CO. (CROYDON) LTD.
64 George Street
Croydon and Branches Tel. CRO. 6732

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens

The HOUSE of SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

EASTBOURNE

Fruiterer
Florist, Greengrocer
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
South St., Tel. 1225, 1224

EXETER

PINDER & TUCKWELL LTD.
43/44 HIGH STREET
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
School and College Outfitters
PHONE 3284
JAEGER Agents BURBERRY

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

HARROW

THE SILK SHOP
ANNOUNCES
THE ANNUAL
STOCK TAKING SALE
Commencing Jan. 10th
For two weeks only.
F. C. MANNING
374 Station Road, Harrow. Tel. HAR. 1218

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings

51 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HASTINGS. Phone 2234
REPAIRS IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- TUDOR RESTAURANT
- HAIRDRESSING
- THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
- CAR PARK AND CAR SALES

KINgston 1001

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
Kingston 2339 Kingston 1821

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0782
47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

NORTHWOOD

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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

In Lighter Vein

Not So Clever

Bride: "My husband admires my taste in hats so much he never likes to have me discard one."

Mrs. Longwood: "My husband also wants me to keep on wearing my old hats, but he isn't clever enough to think up as nice an excuse as that."—Montreal Star.

Ahem!

Bobby had just finished a big day. It was his ninth anniversary, and among the gifts was a $10 bill.

Uncle Fred, who was fond of his little joke, said: "Well, Bobby, I suppose you are going to buy a nice new shiny automobile with that money."

"No, sir, I am going to give it to father so as to help him pay the next installment on his!"

Ouch!

Jones was attempting to find his way home during a blackout. He lighted a match for better observation as he picked his path through the gloom. Curiously enough he saw another bewildered wanderer also approaching with a lighted match in his hand.

"Rather murky, eh?" cheerfully volunteered Jones. Meeting with no reply, Jones answered himself with a crisp, "It certainly is!" and thereupon walked smack into a plate glass window.

Tsk! Tsk!

Clerk: "May I have next Monday off?"

Boss: "Why, may I ask?"

"It's my silver wedding day, sir."

"What!" roared the boss. "Are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

The Forgotten Man

At a public dinner a man who was a long way down the table would insist on proposing a toast, and though he was not on the toast list, the chairman allowed him to proceed.

"My toast is that of 'Our Absent Friends,'" he said, "coupled with the name of the waiter who has not been near this end of the table all the evening."—Grit.

Gone With the Wind

The talkative workman was in conversation with an admiring audience in the village store. He was explaining that even in his job, which people might think dull, there was sometimes quite a lot of excitement.

"Why, I can remember once a gas explosion tore up a main street where I was working.

"And what did you do?"

"Oh, I tore up a side street."—Vernon (Texas) Tri-County Trade News.

The Barnyard Twins

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

FOOD TAKES 33¢ OUT OF A CITY WORKER'S DOLLAR-WHILE HOUSING AND FUEL TAKE ALMOST 25¢
THE MORE THAN 570,000 NEWSBOYS IN THE U.S. EARN $1,500,000 A WEEK
A SURVEY AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY REVEALED IT COSTS $200 MORE A YEAR TO KEEP A DAUGHTER AT COLLEGE THAN IT DOES TO KEEP A SON

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Phosphorescence in the Sea?

Phosphorus is a non-metallic chemical element which has the property of glowing or giving off light through a process of slow oxidation. In the sea, however, the glow or phosphorescence (from the Greek *phos*, "light," and *-phoros*, "bearing") is not due to the presence of phosphorus, but rather to enormous numbers of extremely small one-celled organisms known as bacteria and protozoa.

The way these tiny creatures produce light is, as in the glow of phosphorus, a process of oxidation, the combining of a chemical with oxygen. The deep-sea fish with glowing spots, the luminous fireflies, etc., also produce light in a similar manner. This production of bio-luminescence or living light involves the use of two peculiar substances—*luciferin* and *luciferase* (from the Latin *lucifer*, "light-bringing").

The luciferin is thought to be chemically allied to the proteins, while luciferase is classed with the albumins. Luciferin, in the presence of luciferase (which acts as a catalyst, aiding the chemical reaction but not being changed by it), unites with the oxygen to form oxyluciferin, and produces light in the process.

The glow of the "white caps" in phosphorescent waters, the gleam of the swirling wake of ships, etc., result from the disturbance of the water exciting tiny luminous protozoa, such as the Noctiluca. When these protozoa occur in great numbers, the ocean waters may become pink or red in the daylight and resemble a sheet of living flame by night.

The Noctiluca are extremely small, their length being but 1/25000 of an inch. The luminous bacteria, however, are still smaller. Indeed, they are so small as to be invisible even when examined through a microscope. Thousands of bacteria taken together are necessary to produce enough light to affect the retina of the human eye.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Cause and Effect

The folks who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do!—Elbert Hubbard.

Vocations

Boon for Working Wives

Noticing how many husbands and wives in the same building in which she lived both worked, a woman hit upon the idea of preparing a hot dinner for these couples, the food to be served them upon their arrival home from their respective offices. In this way, the wife who also worked wouldn't have to worry about rushing home and preparing dinner after a hard day at the office, or wherever she toiled.

By serving palatable food, and of wide variety, the woman soon had a flourishing business, which did not require too many hours a day to undertake.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Daily Quotation

DESPATCH is the soul of business; and nothing contributes more to despatch than method.

—LORD CHESTERFIELD

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Faithful Dogs

Genoa, Italy

The Italian papers recently carried the story of the rescue of a little boy in the high valleys above Genoa. The child, five years of age, disappeared one day from a small farmhouse, and was sought in vain all day long. Throughout the night, also, his mother and groups of neighboring peasants continued the search through the woods and over the hills, stopping at every house where he might have been seen, examining every hut or shelter in which he might have found refuge; but no trace of little Giovanni Bisio could be found.

The next morning, a peasant known as "Il Parodino," who was making his way to Voltaggio at an early hour, heard the persistent barking of a dog, the sound coming from a chestnut wood. So strange and insistent was the barking that he entered the wood, and a dog soon appeared, and, seizing him by the edge of his trousers, attempted to drag him toward a particular spot. Following him, Parodino found himself led to a great chestnut tree, at the foot of which the lost child lay sleeping, with, close beside him, another dog.

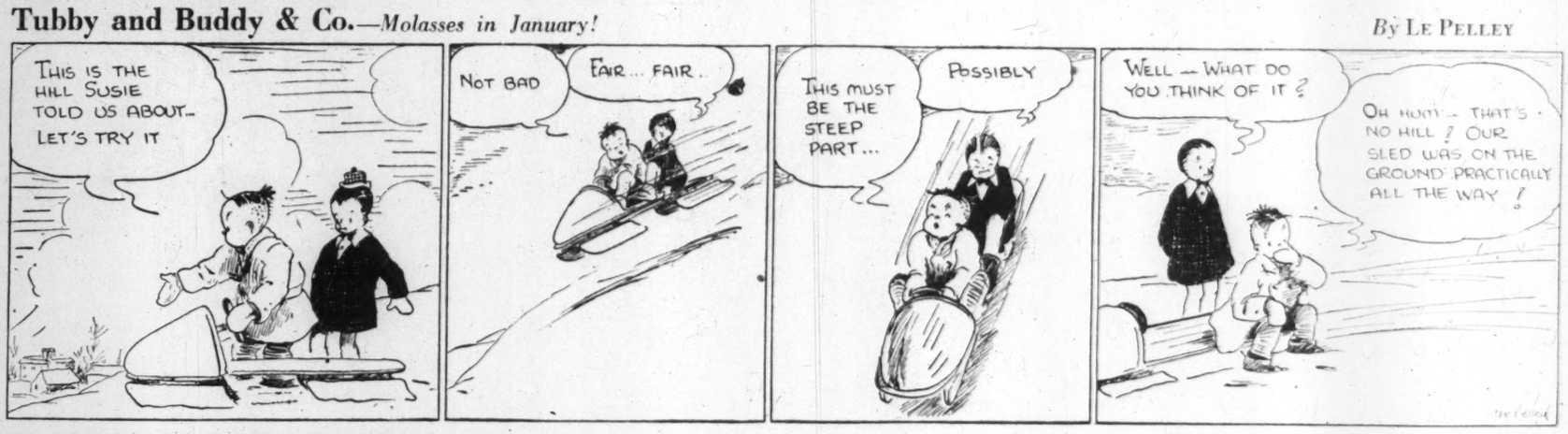
The child, having wandered away into the woods, had lost himself, and at last, tired out, had lain down and fallen asleep. The two dogs, who had followed him, had kept watch over him during the night, evidently lying close so as to protect him from the cold. In the morning one of them had set off in search of assistance while the other remained on guard, thus adding yet another proof of the fidelity and affection of dog friends and guardians to the already glorious annals of the canine race.

Point of View

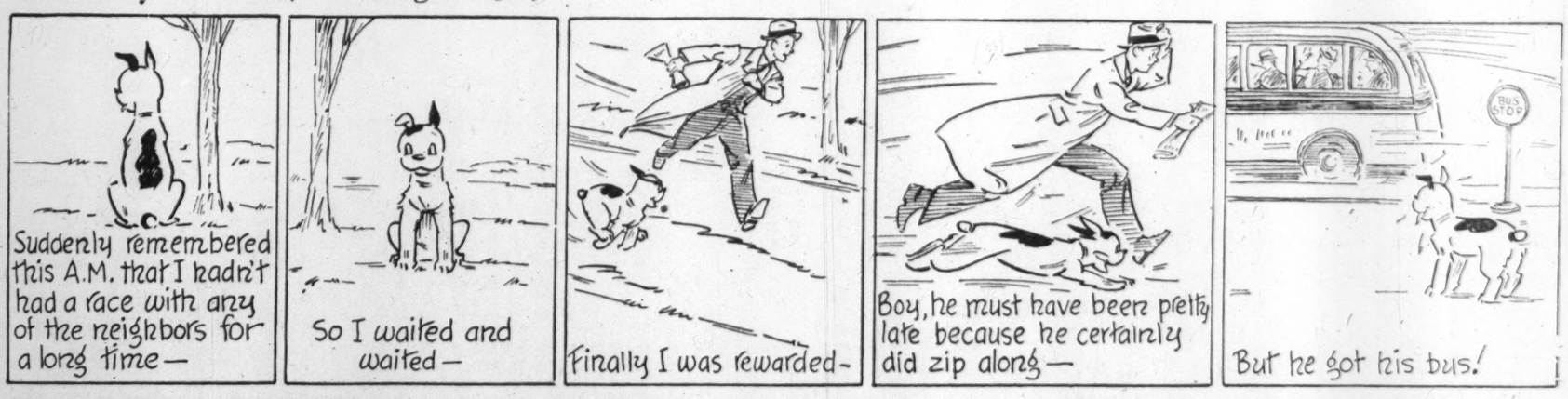
When you look at the world in a narrow way, how narrow it seems! When you look at it in a mean way, how mean it is! When you look at it selfishly, how selfish it is! But when you look at in in a broad, generous, friendly spirit, what wonderful people you find in it.—Unidentified.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Molasses in January!*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS THE HILL SUSIE TOLD US ABOUT... LET'S TRY IT
NOT BAD
FAIR... FAIR.
THIS MUST BE THE STEEP PART...
POSSIBLY
WELL — WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
OH BOY — THAT'S NO HILL! OUR SLED WAS ON THE GROUND PRACTICALLY ALL THE WAY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*


Suddenly remembered this A.M. that I hadn't had a race with any of the neighbors for a long time—
So I waited and waited—
Finally I was rewarded—
Boy, he must have been pretty late because he certainly did zip along—
BUS STOP
But he got his bus!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Looking for Light Work*

By THE HAGERS

THE FLASHLIGHT BIRD TURNED ON HIS LIGHT AND CALLED DOWN, "DON'T YOU THINK I'M BRIGHT?"
"COME DOWN!" I CALLED. "ALL RIGHT," SAID HE. WE WATCHED THE LIGHT DROP FROM THE TREE.
THE QUEEREST BIRD I'D EVER SEEN APPROACHED US. HE WAS TALL AND LEAN.
"MY CARD. HERE, BEAR, YOU TAKE ONE TOO," HE CHIRPED. "WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

President's New Appointments

It was in February, 1937, that President Roosevelt sought power to name six judges to the Supreme Court. That would have insured a majority which might be expected to approve the new concepts of government held by the President and the majority of Congress. Now, with the appointment of Attorney General Frank Murphy, Mr. Roosevelt has named five members—a majority.

The President apparently considered that Pierce Butler's seat should be filled by another Middle-Western Roman Catholic. There was also an opportunity to promote Robert H. Jackson from Solicitor General to be head of the Department of Justice. Mr. Murphy has made a good impression in Washington by his selection of able men for Federal judgeships and in prosecution of racketeers and political rings as in Kansas City and Louisiana. Like the other Roosevelt appointments he has had no more than municipal court experience as a judge, but this is not expected to prevent Senate confirmation.

The Supreme Court is becoming overloaded with former teachers of law and administrative officials. In its history some of the most useful justices have had such experience, but there has normally been a goodly mixture of men whose distinction has been won in the practice or as judges in the lower Federal courts. The American people should by now have been awakened to the importance of appointments to the Supreme Court and they may well continue to give the Court the vigilant understanding which was developed in the great struggle of 1937.

The new Court may prove to be less of a "New Deal" Court than many expect. The history of the Supreme Court has proved time and again that the justices rise to the dignity of the office, that they show decided independence of political waves and that they continue to assert the Court's position as the third co-ordinate branch of the American Government. That was the position that was endangered by Mr. Roosevelt's plan of remaking the Court; that was the position which was saved by the defeat of his attempt.

The change that has come in the Court in large measure reflects a change that had come in the Nation, but it was vital that the Court's shift should be achieved in the traditional way. The Court, under the statesmanlike leadership of Chief Justice Hughes, was already moving in new directions. To have permitted the Executive and Legislative branches to work their will upon it would have rendered it subservient, as the House of Lords' independence was destroyed in England by Lloyd George's threat to overwhelm it by new appointments.

The American people should continue their insistence that, in spite of political philosophies of "economic predilections," the Supreme Court shall be maintained as a judicial body, retaining its co-ordinate power and constitutional independence.

Is Boston Counting Nickels?

The disclosure that Boston assessors will tax valuable dogs as personal property this year is both amusing and serious. One wonders how long guppies and goldfish, cats, canary birds, and others of the domestic menagerie will bask in the bliss of tax exemption.

Nevertheless, the plan epitomizes Boston's hard-pressed financial state as budget-making time approaches. The Chamber of Commerce aptly observes that despite Mayor Tobin's substantial economies, Boston has an $80,000,000 appetite but a $75,000,000 pocketbook.

Mayor Tobin predicts few, if any, further economies in the impending budget, and contends further cuts would curtail services. Meanwhile, a City Councilor opines that the Council ought to pass the budget without delay, since twenty of the twenty-two Councilors are Democrats just like the Mayor, anyway.

Many do not believe the opportunities to economize are exhausted. Are the possibilities being scanned as assiduously as are novel expedients for further taxing? Cannot the City Council assist the Mayor to find more ways to save as it did last year? Would not the long-promised reorganization of city departments help cut costs?

Mayor LaGuardia said the other day that New York has arrived at the point where it is "counting nickels." Boston is at that point, too, and now is a good time to remember to count them not only on the income, but on the outgo.

A Pole Looks Forward

Typical of the forward outlook of the Polish people, of their undying ardor for independence and self-government in the face of disaster and distress, is an article on this page by Dr. Stephen P. Mizwa. Calmly, with a hopeful assurance that should be inspirational to his fellow-nationals and all friends of democracy, the secretary and executive director of the Kosciuszko Foundation discusses lessons learned and outlines basic factors that will govern Poland's reconstruction.

While Dr. Mizwa does not speak officially for the Polish nation, it is notable that one so high in Polish councils should mention the possibility of a "smaller but better" country. Responsible Poles also are discussing the possible exchange of the eastern portion of East Prussia for Pomorze and Gdynia, a federal union of Poland and Lithuania, and free access to the sea at Memel for both nations, which might include mutual exchanges of minorities.

Pre-war Poland was not always inclined to co-operate with its closest smaller neighbors. It is therefore encouraging to find Polish discussion of federation among all the Baltic and Balkan States which lie between the Russo-German pincers. The Poles' experience is bitter but out of it evidently is developing a more tempered view which betokens sound self-interest.

A Civil Service Opportunity

Reports that Congressional leaders have agreed to place the Ramspeck bill for extension of the merit system in the Federal civil service high on the calendar of the present session of Congress constitute good news, indeed.

It is true that this measure would blanket into the classified service many thousands of politically appointed employees, with the requirement of only a qualifying examination. But this is the only way it has been found possible to make civil service extensions, and to restaff agencies now which have been functioning for several years would make tremendous confusion.

Some of the agencies which the Ramspeck bill would authorize President Roosevelt to transfer to civil service status are the HOLC, FHA, RFC, TVA, and several branches of the Department of Agriculture operating on emergency funds, such as the Farm Security Administration. Altogether it is estimated that 250,000 employees might be affected.

Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, sponsor of the bill and chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House, has good reason to expect the support of the President since Mr. Roosevelt has put complete inclusion of all Federal employees in the merit system under his reorganization plans. It is certainly undesirable that so many positions should be at the disposal of political spoilsmen.

No one recognizes this better than Government employees themselves. The Federal Employees National Federation has consistently backed the measure and is in the field again this year in its support. The National Civil Service Reform League, under the new presidency of Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., former Civil Service Commissioner, will campaign for it. Congress could put no brighter star on its escutcheon for 1940 than the passage of the Ramspeck bill for merit-system extension.

Cornered Currency

The twelve-sided threepenny-bit that was introduced a year or two ago in Britain has never been very popular with the public—until now. But when the citizen is abroad late, and needs his loose cash, the threepenny-bit becomes for him one of the "meaner beauties of the night." It is change that gives him a welcome rest from the vagaries of what darkness renders a base and deceitful currency, in which florins are apt to inflate themselves to half-crowns, or, occasionally, to suffer from a depression, from black-out "blues" that leads to their being mistaken for "coppers."

In fact, so useful is the polygonal threepenny, with no curve to send one off the rails, that it has now been suggested that the florin should no longer be permitted to play an equivocal part, but should be made to take sides.

The Golden Rule appears in the New Testament, but thousands of American Jews showed that they understand it, and the meaning of tolerance, when they voted $250,000 for the relief of Christian refugees from war-torn lands.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Near Collapse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor recently a news story appeared under the heading, "Who's Winning the War? Both Sides Believe Other Near Collapse."

Doubtless many people in Britain hope for an early collapse of Germany but to expect it is quite another matter. The writings, speeches and broadcasts of trained observers including members of the Government, which have come to my notice, have not given the country any encouragement to reckon on a sudden collapse of the enemy. Indeed, we have been told more than once that by next spring every man will be needed and that the Government will be looking for men to fill jobs instead of unemployed men having to seek them. And one has but to look around him to see the very permanant nature of the defensive and protective works still being pressed forward.

London — HERBERT H. NORSWORTHY

"Houses to Fit the Family"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "Houses to Fit the Family" appearing in the Monitor brings these words on architecture.

It must not be assumed that a flat or pitched roof a modern house does make. Both are elements of the architect's palette and he will paint his own compositions.

Unfortunately, "those who prefer to take their contemporary style with a dash of tradition" are unconsciously promoting a contemporary style, whose questioned purity ordains its fall, rather than fostering an art of building with style. How much better it would be for us to take our tradition in our materials, brick, stone, wood, than to take it in shapes, forms or blobs of the past. The supposed "modern" who must have a flat roof is in just as hot water as the lady who wants the old thatch of Avon. They are putting a value on the detail rather than the quality behind the complete structure. Any compromise with the past will lead to relative mediocrity. You say, "Isn't anything to be learned from the past?" Of course there is, but it is a process of knowing how and deciding whether each architecture was natural and direct and then proceeding with our own natural approach. Therein is the lesson.

It is true "the contemporary method of home planning starts with a sympathetic study." But should it not be concerned with the habits and pursuits of a family, not merely with its tastes. This last is one of the reasons why architects are employed. They guide the owners in building, advancing their tastes and giving them a more livable home. — WILLIAM R. H. MACKAY

New York

Pliny and the Orkney Islands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having been born and bred in the Orkney Islands, I was much interested to read the recent article on Kirkwall in The Christian Science Monitor.

As the writer of the article was not allowed to land in Kirkwall, perhaps you will be glad to have a few points drawn to your attention. The first is the spelling, Orkadian. The roots of the word, Orkney are both Celtic and Norse in origin, the Celtic "orc" meaning bottle-nosed whale, the Norse "ey" meaning island. The Roman geographer, Pliny, calls the islands "the Orcades," and the correct spelling of this word is Orcadian.

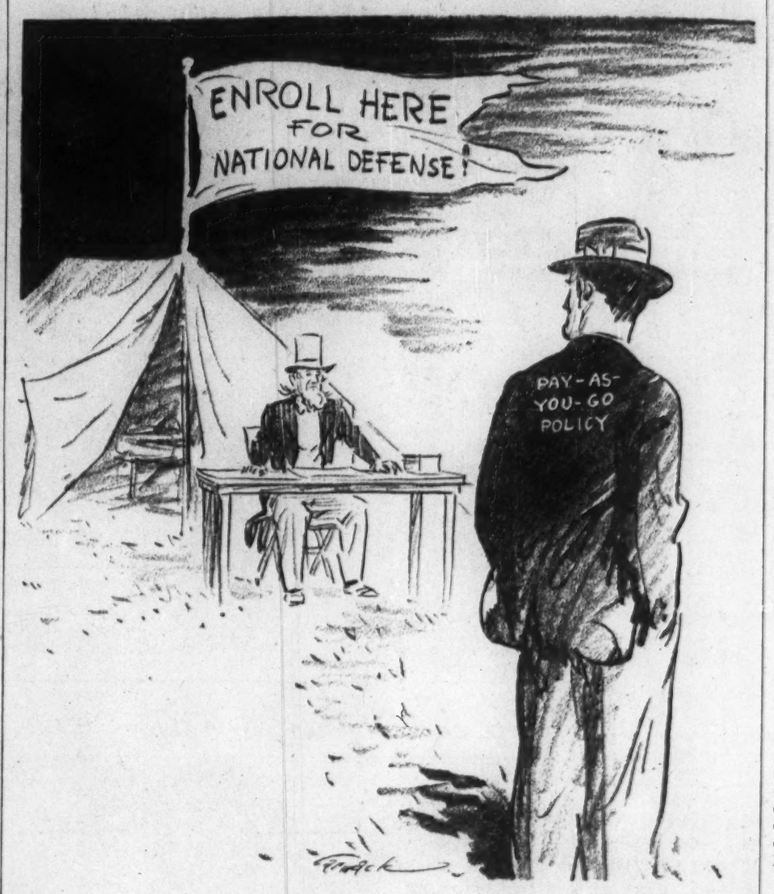
The next is the mention of the Orkneys being "Scotticized" (dreadful word) in the fifteenth century by some woman coming to the aid of the Scots and marrying Jacob. King Christian I of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, pledged the islands to Scotland as part of his daughter Margaret's dowry when her marriage to Prince James of Scotland was arranged in 1468. King Christian was hard up for cash at the time and intended to redeem the islands later.

The writer also mentions Pomona and suggests that a Viking may have named the mainland after an Italian sweetheart. It so happens that it is a Latin word. In one of his writings, Solinus referred to a certain island, Thulé, five days' sail from the Orcades, as large and fertile (in Latin: pomona) and through an error in translation the adjective was applied to the Orkneys. Hence the largest island became known as Pomona.

As authority for these statements, I give you "The Orkney Book," by John Gunn.

Toronto — MORNA C. ELDER

Uncle Sam—"There's a Man We Need"



Rooms to Let

The only things I accumulate are miscellaneous newspaper clippings. And when the accumulation overflows the hat box in which I deposit it, with the sincere hope, never yet fulfilled, of achieving an alphabetical file, I thrust most of it down the incinerator, and start all over again. Having just offered the latest burnt sacrifice, I find on the floor at my feet a fragment which escaped the flames. It is an advertisement from a Boston Evening Transcript of some years ago, inserted by a woman who wanted a room. She desired it, she specified, in "an Atlantic-Monthly-reading family," and she offered to bring her own "Lares and Penates and Cat."

I remember wondering at the time whether she realized how much entertainment, and possibly education, she was missing by being so specific. A willingness to go, at least, and look at rooms let by families which are not in the "Atlantic-Monthly-reading" category has certain compensations. Nothing would induce me, for example, to regret the afternoon I spent with Mrs. Antonio. She may not have had literary inhibitions, but her interests were definitely along academic lines. Her roomers, she informed me, were mostly students at "Tech," and her house was "like it was your own home."

* * *

When you went out, I gathered, as we made the rounds of three stories and an attic, you left your door open, out of consideration for Mrs. Antonio, so that she would not take you unawares when she brought her friends in to show them your closet. She had one young woman roomer, a restaurant waitress, of whom she seemed to me inordinately proud. "There," she cried ecstatically, as she pulled out a bureau drawer, "doesn't she keep her things nice and neat? And her closet! See how she's got that white suit covered with a piece o' sheet, to keep it clean! And wait till you see her glove box. You wouldn't know she was a orphan at six, and lived with a bachelor uncle till she ran away at seventeen, with a feller that was good for nothing, and got divorced. That girl's got talent, I'm telling you.

"Turns a handspring like nobody's business, and can she sing! Oughter be in Hollywood, poor kid! It's tough. She feels her whole life's ruined, and I tell her there ain't no man worth it and she's crazy. She's only twenty-three and got her whole life before her. Look at them drawrings! Never took a lesson. She could be a sensation, that girl, but—funny thing, she won't leave me. Like I say, this isn't a rooming house. It's a real home."

* * *

Here Mrs. Antonio's great black eyes filled with tears. It was a thankless job, she confessed, letting rooms to people "like it was their own home." There was, she indicated, always a long list of "Tech" boys waiting to grab a room at the first vacancy. If they knew she had one empty at that moment, "so unexpected" they would be cutting classes to get there, and I should have no time to reflect upon the opportunity. Judging from the roomer or two I had passed on the stairs there must have been a few alumni of around '14 or '15, possibly an earlier date. Perhaps they had just stayed on.

"They always do their homework in my kitchen," Mrs. Antonio confided, as if in answer to my unspoken question concerning space to spread a book open in one of the microscopic chambers on the third floor rear. "Just before exams," she continued, "it's a real strain. Like I say, you couldn't get nothing quieter than this house, I don't care where you go. My little Rosie won't disturb nobody. You'd be surprised what that child picks up. I wouldn't wonder if she graduates from Tech herself before she's through High School. She calls them all by their first names. She's awful cute!"

* * *

Mrs. Antonio pulled a harassed-looking lace curtain aside. "And lots o' view," she murmured as I gazed enchanted on a yard full of freight car tracks and the back of a storage warehouse. "The way the sea breezes come in now, you'd think you was at Nantasket. Like I say, you might pay six dollars a week and not get a breeze like that, and all I ask is five. If you take it by the month it's cheaper. Some of the Tech boys keep their rooms all summer, till they come back in the fall. I don't like to take it. I'd like to just keep 'em for nothing. But my husband's business hasn't been much since the depression."

It must, I ventured to observe, be an education in itself, having "Tech" boys doing their homework in your kitchen, to which Mrs. Antonio modestly replied that she had helped them so much with their studies she was, and they all admitted it, practically equipped to be graduated herself. If I wanted the little back room with the Nantasket breeze . . . but, possibly due to the maternal example of Mrs. Antonio, I had a sympathetic mental picture of that long line of homeless students to whom Mrs. Antonio's would be "just like it was their own home," and I relinquished that golden opportunity, quickly, before my mood of generosity should pass. — PEARL STRACHAN

Unlabored Musings

4—Instructions for the Sentry

"Halt! Who goes there?" On the sentry's challenge depends the safety of the sleeping host. If the sentry be dull, or his instructions not clear, permission to enter may be given where no such entry should have been allowed.

How far do thinkers generally realize the need for setting a redoubled watch over their own thinking in this day and hour? It won't do to plead broad-mindedness as a reason for leaving open every avenue of approach to one's inner-consciousness. "Ah, but," says one, "I do my best not to allow the false, the dishonest or the impure to intrude; only that which is dictated by common sense, or clothed with authority, can enter and occupy my thinking. Naturally one has to allow for a reasonable measure of self-interest—everyone does that—but I do not allow my thoughts to be engaged in anything harmful or destructive to the interests of others." Thus the sentry, honest fellow, reveals the exact measure of his woolly thinking presently to provide the awaited opportunity to the wily foe.

Suppose the sentry to be Conscience, and the sleeping host to be Imagination, ready to be awakened either to noble enthusiasm or ignoble alarm, and one can then perceive how much scope for danger lurks in those apparently innocent words "common sense," "authority," "self-interest." Should the sentry lower his guard to them without further challenge, the outlook is grave indeed.

For "common sense" sometimes means nothing more than petty motives or selfish aims, which are common enough to be sure but devoid of sense, being quite insensible to the larger issues of life.

"Authority," too, is not to be accepted on the strength of its own claims merely. If it rests upon violence, or threat of force, it contains the germs of tyranny and slavery, and so it ought always to be challenged and resisted. Even police force is justifiable only when used against that which the community as a whole is united in desiring to restrain. If used to check the free expression of thought in a community, it ought not to be countenanced at all.

What if the sentry, Conscience, is confronted by one who is using terms that to him have a different meaning. Surely they ought not to be allowed to pass at their face value without questioning.

This is the age of questionnaires; and here is one that all must answer sooner or later.

What do you mean by "common-sense"?
What do you mean by "self-interest"?
What do you mean by "authority"?

On the answer given to these questions depends one's right to enjoy a free and unfettered imagination delighting to dwell upon the things that are honest, pure, and of good repute. There is a dual significance in each expression, and even when one knows them both, it will still be necessary to make one's choice between them, choosing one and rejecting the other.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

The Poland of Tomorrow

By Prof. Stephen P. Mizwa

Secretary and Executive Director of the Kosciuszko Foundation

"Poland is not dead as long as we live," run the opening words of the Polish national anthem which was born out of the thunder of Napoleonic wars, out of the hopes and prayers of the Poles following the partition of 1795. The Poles sang these words throughout the long interval of foreign subjugation, through the short period of regained independence, and are singing them today when the temporary blackout seems darker than ever before. But they have faith that Poland will rise again. Some say bigger and stronger, others say maybe smaller but better; yet they all believe that free and independent Poland will again join the family of free and independent European nations.

It would be futile to speculate about the size and shape of the Poland to be. Statesmen of bigger and stronger Powers are posing questions with regard to their respective nations' destiny, and even their own answers are not clear. Whatever the size and shape that the new Poland will ultimately assume, and whatever the texture and quality of her political, social and economic structure, there are certain elements of hope on which such Poles as are left alive may rely as they build the Poland of tomorrow; and certain problems and difficulties, old and new, that will thwart their efforts.

Among the assets, first of all, is a Polish patriotism that is akin to religious fervor. Love of country, love of the land that was drenched with the sweat and blood of countless generations, love of the cultural heritage that embodies for the average Pole his language and his religion, his music and his songs, his dances, customs and costumes and everything that was passed to him as Polish, everything that emanates from the experience of his race—all that will serve as cement to bind the Poles together under any Polish government.

* * *

Then there are lessons learned within the past twenty years of independent Poland that will put the contemporary Poles at a decided advantage over the preceding generation that started on the career of nation-building in 1918-19. Whatever the defects of the Polish parliamentary system, the present generation had tasted and enjoyed freedom during that period in a measure that is only accentuated by what preceded and what followed. They made mistakes and learned lessons in self-government that will make possible the achievement of a much finer type of democracy, both in its political and social implications. The cumulative effect of the Polish school system, even though of only short duration, has produced a much sounder mass foundation for the new democracy than the partitioning powers had done before the World War.

Every war evokes in men's hearts the hope that this is the last war, that a new order of things, a new scheme of life will follow. This time it is the United States of Europe, or Federated (really federated not confederated) Europe. Maybe some day the dream will come true. Such a Federated Europe, with self-government and cultural independence for all nations, would be a salvation for Poland and other smaller countries. But, unfortunately, Europe is not America; and the United States of Europe, with unrestricted self-government and cultural independence, may remain in the realm of dreams for a good many generations to come.

Assuming that the Baltic and the Balkan States emerge unimpaired from this cataclysm, and that Czechoslovakia and Poland are restored, it would be more within the realm of possibility, for self-preservation, to form a federation of these States. Their common fear of Russia and Germany, regardless of temporary pacts or ideologies in vogue, should bind them together.

* * *

The new Poland will have to face numerous problems and difficulties. First, the geographic position. The Poles call it geo-political problem. In the jostle of tribes and nations during their migratory movements the Poles were trapped between the Teutons and that curious combination of the Slavic and the Mongolian, called Eastern Slavs, misnamed Great Russians. As a result, the Poles were destined to "live dangerously" ever after. Besides, they got the worst bargain in variety and fertility of the soil, in climate, in natural resources, in access to the sea.

In the post-war readjustments there will be tasks peculiar to the Polish scene, such as rebuilding of objects destroyed, nursing back to health an undernourished, impoverished and demoralized population; reallocation of displaced population, re-Polonization of the educational system, replenishment of the intelligentsia, and, above all, the necessity of applying a high order of statesmanship to the solution of an intensified Jewish problem. Inhuman anti-Semitic policies of the Nazis are driving tens of thousands of Jews from surrounding territories into the "rump Polish State," devoid of economic possibilities not only for the middle class but for any class.

In spite of all these bristling difficulties the Poles are facing the future with faith and courage; and sing, as they have been singing since 1795: "Poland is not dead as long as we live."

Mirror of World Opinion

Unreconstructed Amish

The Mennonites in all their branches trouble the State. For four hundred and more years they have refused to yield their consciences to politicians. To this they have added sobriety, industry, thrift, right living; the public treasury cannot expect Mennonite money in the receipts from saloons or parimutuels. They toil and save and pay no attention to changes in fashion. They even dare to maintain order without the aid of police.

How obstinate they are their Amish division in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, now demonstrates. Their careful husbandry—they had the audacity to till the soil intelligently without the help of any official agronomist—has brought a large population to the section where they predominate. They can no longer set up their sons on farms of their own. Under these circumstances they have sought and found another spot for settlement, and they have done it without asking the advice of any bureau in Washington. Instead, they have picked out a tract in St. Mary's County, Maryland. In Pennsylvania they sold, for $44,000, 188 acres their skill and sweat had made worth the price, and in Maryland they bought—for less than $25,000—1,135 acres to which they will move their homes between autumn and spring, so that they may be on hand for the vernal plowing. Nor will the $19,000 they have on hand from the trade be spent in winter resort casinos.

Had these Amish farmers been responsive to modern doctrines they would have thrown themselves on a Government agency and might have been sent to Alaska. They didn't do this, and they must be prepared to take the consequences.—*New York Sun.*